SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE Bombay Presidency district season reports, for the week ended Jan. 4 are as follows :—

General Remarks.—Outturn of rabi crops in Nasik expected to be poor; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and forage in a portion of Dharwar; slight fever and cattle disease still in one district; prices generally steady; reports from Hyderabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, and Kanara not received.

Karachi.—Fever abating; rabi crops doing well; wheat, rab rice and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 38, and 40 pounds, in Kotri 28, 30, and 44, in Tatta 23, 44, and 56, and in Sujawal 20, 48, and 64 pounds, respectively, per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Crops healthy; slight rain in some talukas on the 28th; wheat 31 and bajri 34 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—*Rabi* crops and cotton in good condition; harvesting of bajri in progress in Kadi division; sugarcane-pressing in progress in Naosari division; sowing of opium in Kadi division completed; health generally good; prices generally steady in Naosari, Amreli and Baroda divisions, and rising in Kadi; in Baroda city, bajri 32, and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Outturn of rabi crops expected to be poor in most cases; public health generally good bajri 40, wheat 28, and jowri 67 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 28th and 29th, rose to 7° warm on 1st and then fell to 3° warm on 3rd; vapour in air in excess of normal except on 1st when it was in defect of normal; abnormal wind easterly on 31st and 1st, and nil on all other days.

Poona.—Average prices: bajri 55 and jowari 73 pounds; in Poona bajri 46 and jowari 61 pounds per rupee; crops continue well.

Sholapur—Crops good; jowri 90 pounds 25 tolas, bajri 67 pounds 31 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Weather cloudy; early crops being harvested; gram suffering from insects in five and cotton from blight in eight talukas; scarcity of drinking water and fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Gadag and Kod talukas; wheat withering in places; other crops good; rice 23, jowari 64 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease.

Rajkot.—Weather cold; general health good; bajri 37 and jowari 47 pounds per rupee.

INDIAN ARMY PENSION AND RETIREMENT RULES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Military No. 407.

India Office, London, 8th December, 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—In my despatches, Nos. 112, 283, 289, and 290 of the present year, I have sanctioned revised pension regulations for the Officers of the various branches of the Indian Military Service, including the Medical and Veterinary Departments. Under the revised rules substantial benefits have been conferred upon officers already serving, while a very sufficient pension has been allowed to those Officers who may hereafter enter the Service.

2. It seems to me expedient now to review the general result of these measures, in order that misapprehensions may be removed, and at the same time to issue some further regulations which appear to me desirable, in view to placing the pension system of Her Majesty's Indian Forces on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

3. I will proceed first to show what alterations have been made in the pension regulations as they existed in the year 1860, and those sanctioned in the year 1881. I select the year 1860, because it was with which to draw the comparison, as this was the year preceding those great changes in the Indian Service which resulted in the amalgamation of the Artillery and Engineers of the three Presidencies with the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the transfer of European regiments to the British Line, and the formation of the Staff Corps. In making this comparison, I shall pass over any regulations made previous to 1860, which have been superseded by the regulations of the present year, but I shall briefly specify the advantages in the matter of retirement which have been avowedly of a temporary nature, and of the benefits of which many Officers have availed themselves.

4. Under this head of temporary measures I include the following :—

I. The extra annuity of 50*l.* given to Officers who retired from the Service on full pay pension under the terms of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, No. 69, of the 4th February 1861, published in Government General Order, No. 207 of that year.

II. The extra pensions to Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, varying from 150*l.* to 550*l.* per annum, given under Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 10th August 1861, No. 320, published in your General Order, No. 807 of 1861.

III. The special additional pensions of 200*l.* a year each allowed to 14 Colonels of Artillery and to 7 Colonels of Engineers, by Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 10th May 1863, No. 175, published in your Order, No. 80A of 1863. These annuities were granted in consideration of a reduction of the number of Colonels' allowances in those branches of the Service, but the number reduced was subsequently restored.

IV. The special annuities, varying according to length of service from 150*l.* to 350*l.* per annum, granted in 1872 to 36 Field Officers and 28 Captains of Artillery, in addition to seconded Officers who might accept the retirement on similar terms.

V. The grant of an annuity or lump sum in commutation of the prospective rise of Colonels' allowances, in addition to pension, to 90 substantive Lieutenant-Colonels of the Staff Corps or Local Cavalry or Infantry of 28 years' service and upwards, in each year from 1874 to the end of 1881 as annually sanctioned in those years.

5. Confining myself for the present to the combatant branches of the Service, I find that in the year 1860 the retiring allowances of Officers of Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry were as follows, with the proviso that the pensions of Officers appointed to the Cavalry or Infantry after the beginning of the year 1859 were subject to any modification that might be ordered :—

	Pension per annum. £ s. d.
After 20 years' service	191 12 6
After 24 ,, ,, ...	292 0 0
After 28 ,, ,, ...	365 0 0
After 32 ,, ,, ...	456 5 0

Twenty-two years' service entitled an Officer to this pension if he held, at the end of it, a substantive Major, he could claim 292*l.* a year, and if a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, 365*l.* There was no regimental rank of Colonel except in the case of Officers eligible to the superior advantages stated in the next paragraph.

In the year 1860, two additional rates of pensions were created, namely, that of 600*l.* after 35 years and 730*l.* after 38 years' service.

In 1860, as at present, 2 years' leave of absence in 20 years, 3 in 25 years, and 4 years in 30 years, were allowed to count as service for pension; and in 1872 sanction was given to 5 years' leave of absence counting in 35 years' and 38 years' service.

In addition to this there were the regimental Colonels who received Colonel's allowances, which may be considered very much the same as retiring pensions. These Colonel's allowances were obtainable in regular succession by seniority, the number of these allowances in each branch and their proportion to the total authorized establishment of Officers was as follows :—Artillery, 24 to 606; Engineers, 11 to 297; Cavalry, 21 to 483; Infantry, 107 to 4,492.

7. The present rates of pension allowed to the Artillery and Engineers the rules for which branches are of a special nature, are as follows, and to facilitate comparison the rates in force in 1860 are entered in juxtaposition.

Pensions allowed to Officers of Indian Artillery and Engineers in 1860 and in 1881 respectively.

I.	1881. (Without Deductions for Leave of Absence.)		II.	III.
1860 (including Leave of Absence, as stated in para 5). With service combe after 16 years of age.	II. Rates given irrespective of Rank or Period of Service in Rank. With service at Addiscombe after 16 years of age.	III. Rates given after 38 years of age to a Captain, or 7 years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel or as Colonel. With Addiscombe service for proportion of Pension specified in column I.	Rates from 1st July 1881 (Without Deductions for Leave of Absence).	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 years . 191 12 6	250 0 0		341 12 6	288 0 0
21 years . 191 12 6	250 0 0		354 12 6	304 0 0
22 years . 191 12 6	250 0 0		361 12 6	320 0 0
23 years . 191 12 6	250 0 0		371 12 6	336 0 0
24 years . 292 0 0	300 0 0		482 0 0	352 0 0
25 years . 292 0 0	365 0 0		492 0 0	368 0 0
26 years . 292 0 0	365 0 0		502 0 0	384 0 0
27 years . 292 0 0	365 0 0		513 0 0	400 0 0
28 years . 365 0 0	500 0 0		595 0 0	416 0 0
29 years . 365 0 0	500 0 0		605 0 0	432 0 0
30 years . 365 0 0	500 0 0		615 0 0	448 0 0
31 years . 365 0 0	500 0 0		625 0 0	464 0 0
32 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		726 5 0	480 0 0
33 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		736 5 0	496 0 0
34 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		746 5 0	512 0 0
35 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		910 0 0	528 0 0
36 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		910 0 0	544 0 0
37 years . 456 5 0	700 0 0		920 0 0	560 0 0
38 years . 456 5 0	750 0 0		1,000 0 0	576 0 0

8. Nearly every Officer of these branches retiring head forward will, no doubt, if health permits, arrange his retirement so as to obtain the benefit of the pensions given in Column III, and these it will be perceived are higher by from nearly 60 to 120 per cent. than the old rates, with the additional advantage that time passed out of India on duty, and all leave of absence, now counts as service for pension.

9. The number of Colonel's allowances is the same as in 1860, and privilege of retirement on the pay of rank after 22 years' service has not been interfered with, but has practically become inoperative since the introduction of more advantageous rates of pension.

10. It has to be observed that the scale of pensions contained in Column III, as laid down in 1878, was sanctioned in order to encourage retirement, and in some measure to hasten promotion, an object secured in the old Royal Artillery and Engineers by compulsory retirement. It was therefore not extended to those Officers who remained in the Service after promotion to the rank of General Officer, except as a temporary measure open to all General Officers in 1878.

11. The next class to which I shall refer is that of Officers who voluntarily joined the 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, or the regiments lately known as the 101st to 109th Foot. These Officers have been able to retire under the old pension rules, as detailed in paragraph 5, including the two higher rates given in 1860. They would also be entitled to the benefits of the pensions specified in Column 2 of paragraph 7, or they can retire under the following conditions after 20 years in the Service :—

	Rates in 1860. £ s. d.	Rates from 1st July 1881 £ s. d.
If Senior Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of Cavalry or battalion of Infantry	600	575
If 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel in Cavalry, or 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel or senior Major in a battalion of Infantry	500	475
If of lower rank	350	350

12. All leave of absence taken by these Officers counts as service for pension, and if they succeed to the establishment of General Officers they are eligible for the higher rates of half pay and retired pay given under the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, that is—

Half pay.—Major-General, 500*l.* Lieutenant-General, 650*l.*; General, 800*l.*

Retired pay,—From 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum according to grade and age.

13. The next class of Officers are those who entered the Staff Corps on its formation, or at any period up to the 12th September 1866. These Officers entered subject to the pension rules specified in paragraph 5 of this despatch, but Sir Charles Wood ruled that they could not claim retirement on the pension of their rank, after 22 years' service, under the Regulation of 1796. As some Officers represented that they entered the Staff Corps under the belief that they should have the benefit of this rule of 1796, permission was given to all Officers who alleged that they had entered the Staff Corps under a misapprehension on this point to withdraw from it, and to revert to the local service, the Officers of which still retained the privilege.

14. In addition to pensions, it was notified that eventually Colonel's allowances would be allotted to the Staff Corps in the proportion of one Colonel's allowance to every 30th Officers, but in 1866 the Marquis of Salisbury, in Despatch No. 130, published in your General Order, No. 808 of that year, sanctioned the grant of Colonel's allowances to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels of the Staff Corps who entered it on or before the 12th September 1866, after 12 years' service in that grade, irrespective of numbers. Taking this latter valuable privilege into account, it seems essential, if retirement prior to succession to Colonel's allowances was to be facilitated, to give to Officers of this class the estimated value of their absolute title to those allowances, in addition to the pensions previously granted, and this was sanctioned in my Despatch, No. 238, of 4th August last.

15. The result of these regulations is, that the retiring allowances of Officers of this class now, as compared with what was obtainable in 1860, are as follows, exactly the same periods of leave of absence being allowed to count as service for pension in 1881 as in 1860, with the modifications made in 1872, as mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Despatch :—

	Rates in 1860. £ s. d.	Rates from 1st July 1881 £ s. d.
20 years' service	191 12 6	288 0 0
24 ,, ,, ...	292 0 0	430 0 0
28 ,, ,, ...	365 0 0	571 0 0
32 ,, ,, ...	456 5 0	733 0 0
38 ,, ,, ...	456 5 0	1,147 0 0

16. It is true that in 1880 an Officer who happened to be a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel could at any time, after 22 years' service, retire on what is called the pension of his rank, or 292*l.*, if he was a Major, and 365*l.* if he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, but as promotion was usually slow, this rarely was an Officer any advantage, and the retirements under the rule were few, while every Officer in the class referred to voluntarily relinquished the prospect of benefiting by it.

The general result is that up to 32 years' service inclusive there has been an increase of from 47 to 71 per cent., according to periods of service, and 1,124*l.* is insured after a service of 38 years, instead of 456*l.*, with a prospect of succeeding to 1,124*l.* at an uncertain period, as was the case in 1860.

17. The next class to refer to is that of Officers on the cadres of Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies. These have been allowed the same retiring pensions as Officers whose pensions were detailed in the foregoing paragraph, although their date of succession to Colonel's allowances is not fixed in exactly the manner prescribed for Officers who entered the Staff Corps up to 1866. Hence any Officer of these services who retires from the service, with the addition that he can retire on the pension of his rank after 22 years. With respect to Colonel's allowances, succession is secured after 12 years as Lieutenant-Colonel, but as succession to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel depends upon vacancies, the period of succession must vary. Indeed it was not intended to do more than arrange as far as possible that these Officers, who all had the option of joining the Staff Corps under the conditions of September 1866, should not be in a worse position than previously in this respect. In point of fact, while some of these Officers have suffered by slow promotion in years gone by in their cadres, their actual succession to Colonel's allowances has been greatly hastened by the measures adopted, and a large proportion of Officers since 1865 have succeeded to these allowances in less than 38 years, and some even in less than 30 years.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

THE ROBBERY AT THE ZOO.—The news announced yesterday morning by a contemporary, that the stolen proceeds of the Fancy Fair had been recovered proves too good to be true. No recovery of the money has been made. With the exception of a couple of empty boxes in one of the *bhistees'* quarters, no other information has been obtained. Two of the durwans are in custody on suspicion, and we will now leave the matter in the hands of the police in the hope that something of importance turns up.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE COCHIN-SHORANORE RAILWAY.—The Cochin Sirkar have informed the British Resident that they are willing to contribute one per cent. guarantee upon the estimated cattel required, viz, Rs. 66,00,000 for the construction of this line of Railway, provided such guarantee does not exceed Rs. 35,000 in any one year. The survey of the line is to be undertaken by the Engineering Department of the Madras Railway, but paid for by Government from Provincial Funds.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Commander W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 2-30 with the English mails of the 23rd ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Ferris.
Mr. and Mrs. Busteed.
Miss Aston.
Mr. and Mrs. Urban Broughton.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox.
Mr. D. C. Davidson.
Mrs. Eccleston.
Mr. Stewart.
Mrs. E. Stephens.
Miss Malalieu.
Mrs. Gilchrist and infant.
Mr. F. Edgelow.
Mr. J. Moncston.
Mr. F. M. Edis.
Mr. Braidwood.
Lieut. C. W. Holcombe.
Mrs. Beames.
Miss Pranked.
Mr. J. Johnston.
Mrs. Walkey and three children.
Miss Bazalgette.
Lieut. Fasken.
Mr. and Mrs. Lambert.
Miss Leahy.
Hon. H. Dalrymple.

FROM MALTA.—Rev. R. and Mrs. Stothert and child.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralli.
Mr. Monolouli.
Mr. W. Alexander.
Mr. and Mrs. Spilling.
Major F. J. Jackson.
Mr. J. C. Mitchell.
Mrs. Simet and child.
Mr. F. M. St. Aubyn.
Mr. V. E. Bennet.
Mr. H. Agnew.
Mr. W. Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. Bayley.
Mr. C. W. Robertson.
Mr. and Mrs. Spinner.
Mr. A. Galbraith.
Mr. J. Robertson.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. T. C. Bulkley. Mr. E. C. Broughton.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C MG
Mr. Geo. Batty Blake.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Belchan.
Osman and friend.
Three men, 1 woman, and 2 infants.
G. Hoosein.
Shaik Dawood.
Moolee, wife and 2 children.
Parhavee and 4 friends.
Ardeshier.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Friday for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Holkham on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Leicester.

Lord Hartington, on Friday, in reply to an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said recent reports as to fiscal changes in India were incorrect, and he hoped the members of the Chamber would not lend themselves to the anti-opium traffic movement. On Saturday he addressed his constituents at Briarfield, Lancashire, and entered into a lengthy explanation and vindication of the policy of the Government.

A deputation from the Royal Geographical Society had an interview on Tuesday with Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, to urge the despatch of a vessel for the succour of Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic expedition. Lord Northbrook said the subject should be brought under the notice of the Government.

The Home Secretary has declined to receive a deputation to urge mitigation of the sentences passed upon persons convicted of bribery at the last general election, but stated that he would give careful consideration to any memorial he might receive.

Mr. G. E. Street, R. A., the distinguished architect, died on Sunday from an attack of paralysis, in his 58th year. The deaths are also announced of Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect, Sir W. P. Gallwey, formerly M. P. for Thirsk, General G. T. Ball, and Mr. Eley, an inventor of improved ammunition.

Nothing positive has been heard respecting Mr. Powell, M.P., and the balloon in which he was carried up on Saturday week. A broken thermometer has been picked up on the shore near Portland, which has been indentified as one which Mr. Powell had with him in the balloon.

The Lords Justices of Appeal on Wednesday reversed the decision of the Queen's Bench Division admitting occupiers of unfurnished rooms to the Parliamentary franchise as householders. The Master of the Rolls, however, thought that in cases where the landlord was not resident on the premises the occupiers of rooms were entitled to be placed on the register.

Two young men were found dead on Tuesday on the beach near Hastings, having drunk to excess from a cask of spirits that had been washed ashore, and, falling asleep, one was drowned, and the other perished from exposure.

A German, who was a butler in service near Hyde-park, on Monday shot with a revolver female fellow servant, and then attempted his own life. Both persons are in a dangerous condition.

A gale of extreme violence raged for some hours on Saturday night and Sunday morning, causing great damage in London and in many parts of the country. Another violent gale raged on Tuesday in London and in other parts of the United Kingdom. At Bristol a house was blow down and two persons killed.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday at the Abram Colliery, near Leigh, Lancashire, and about 40 men were killed.

An inquest was held at Sheffield on Friday on the body of Mr. T. Skinner, an artist, who died from the effects of poison. His housekeeper, Miss Dover, is in custody on a charge of wilful murder.

The butler and housemaid in Lord Trevor's service, who were charged with being concerned in the robbery of Lady Trevor's jewels, were discharged on Saturday by the Llandudno magistrates, the prosecuting attorney stating that the evidence would not carry the case against the accused beyond suspicion.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the steamer Bath City, from Bristol for New York. Four men were drowned, and six perished from exposure. The remaining 17 of the crew were picked up by the barque M. J. Foley, but all were badly frostbitten, and one subsequently died.

A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was discovered by the police on Saturday night in a house in Brabazon-street, Dublin, and four persons were taken into custody.

The Chief of the Police in Ireland has given notice that the association known as the Ladies' Land League is illegal. The Ladies' Land League, however, met on Tuesday and were not interrupted by the police, who arrested their messenger conveying letters and documents.

Mr. Shaw, M. P., has formally withdrawn from the Home Rule League.

The proposal to confer the freedom of the City of Dublin on Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Dillon, M.P. was renewed on Tuesday at a meeting of the Corporation, but a formal objection was raised, and fresh notice of motion was given for the next meeting.

A farmer in Kerry, who had recently taken a farm and dispossessed a tenant, was attacked on his house by a party of men in disguise, who fired at and wounded him. A farmer at Cuppamore was fired at and wounded. Mr. D. O'Brien, son of the late Mr. Patrick O'Brien, was fired at on Monday morning from valuing lands, near Ennis. A farmer was waylaid and savagely beaten by disguised men, near Listowell, and the farm buildings of a tenant at Abbeyview, Clare, were set on fire and destroyed.

There has been a moderate and pretty general increase in the demand for money, and rates keep firm as the end of the year approaches. Consols are unaltered on the week at 99½. Other leading securities, however, show a tendency to harden, owing to the absence of business and the continued strength of the Money-Market, but both home railway stocks and foreign bonds rallied at the last.

OBITUARY.—Gen. Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B.; Gen. T. G. Ball, Col. 8th Regt.; Sir W. P. Gallwey; Maj.-Gen. E. Hay Keating, Bengal Staff Corps; Gen. J. L. Krapf; Mr. D. Burton, F.R.S.; Lady W. Fitzgerald; Lady Moncrief; Lady J. Prior; Hon. J. Bell, President, Legislative Council, Queensland.

THE census of the population of France was taken on Sunday last.

The circular of M. Rochefort continues to be discussed by the Paris newspapers, and the views expressed by them differ widely according to their respective politics. The Government are said to believe that M. Gambetta will appoint M. Roustan to some important post, but his return to Tunis, although expected by the French colony in that state, is very doubtful.

The Italian press see in the verdict acquitting M. Rochefort a confirmation of their opinion that French diplomacy in Tunis has subordinated national to its international considerations to individual interests.

Telegrams from Tunis report extremely tempestuous weather, but the heavy rains have ceased. General Logerot is about to proceed on another expedition to the south of Gafses in order to punish certain refractory tribes.

The Sultan on Tuesday signed an *Iradé* sanctioning the arrangement effected with the Turkish Ambassador.

The Italian Senate on Tuesday passed the Electoral Reform Bill, by which the number of electors will be greatly increased.

A further revised return by the Vienna police shows that the total number of lives lost by the burning of the Ring Theatre was 570.

The Special Envoy from the Sultan had a farewell audience with the Emperor of Germany on Monday. The Mission will return to Constantinople by way of Vienna.

A lengthy despatch from Mr. Blaine, United States Secretary of State, to Mr. Lowell, the Minister in London, has been published. In this document Mr. Blaine gives the reasons for desiring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty relating to Central America should be abrogated. In the despatch there are considerations on the policy of Mr. Blaine, and it is doubted whether his successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, will adopt the same extreme policy.

Two boats with survivors of the crew of the American Arctic ship Jeannette have reached Yakutsk, 400 miles to the south of Lena. The steamer was crushed by ice in June last, and had to be abandoned. A third boat is still missing.

A telegram from Natal states that John Dunn has arrived in Durban, and objects strongly against Cetywao being allowed to return to Zululand. Sir E. Wood is about to leave South Africa immediately.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, B.C.S.
Col. H. E. Whish, B. S. C.
Col. C. J. Godby, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. H. Tyndall, C. B., B.S. C.
Lieut. F. H. Probyn, B. S. C.
Lieut. J. F. Worlledge, B. S. C.
Sub-Cond. P. Lyons, B.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, B.U.C.S, 6 mo.
Maj.-Gen. H. K. Burne, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. R. Smith, B. S.C., 6mo.
Major A. J. D. Howes, B.S.C. 3 mo.
Major A. J. Hartshorne, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Lieut. M. J. Gibbs, B. S. C., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. E.R.C. Bradford, C. S. C., M. S. C., 6 mo.
Lt. D. Mackenzie, M. S. C., 1 mo.
Mr. A. V. S. FitzGerald, Bo. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Capt. J. R. Watson, Bo. S.C., 3 mo.
Surg.-Major N. Hopkins, Bo. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. C. Leupolt, B. C. S.
Major C. L. Griffiths, B. Inf.
Surg.-Maj. A. Deane, B.
Surg.-Maj. E. B. Rutledge, B.
Sub-Cond. G.G. Read, B.
The Rev. D. G. Clarke, M.
Mr. G. W. Prescott, M. C. S.
Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Bo. C.S.
Major A. R. Seton, R. Bo. Engr.
Capt. L. F. Boileau, R. Eng.
Sub-Cond. R. T. Abbott, Bo.

ARREST OF MR. O'DONOVAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.

MR. O'DONOVAN, a special correspondent, who lately arrived in this city from Merv, was arrested this morning and lodged in prison at Galata Serai, on a charge of having publicly used yesterday expressions of a character insulting to the Sultan.

Mr. O'Donovan has been released on bail, Mr. Fawcett and Sir A. Sandison acting as his sureties.

Dec. 22.

The proceedings against Mr. O'Donovan commenced to-day. Ten witnesses deposed to having heard the accused use seditious language. The Court ruled that in view of his privilege as to inviolability on bail, although Mr. Fawcett explained that he was under the influence of fever at the time when he made use of the expressions complained of. The trial will be continued on Saturday.

It appears that the arrest of Mr. O'Donovan took place under the following circumstances. That gentleman, when in a restaurant, made use of some strong expressions with reference to the Sultan, which a Turkish officer who was present, overheard. He immediately went out, and having reported the fact to the police, returned with some Zaptiehs, who took Mr. O'Donovan into custody.

The *Graphic* contains an interesting engraving from a sketch by Major the Hon. J. Colborne of Mr. O'Donovan, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, while lecturing to the English residents at Merv; the Rev. J. Wrightson, the Embassy chaplain, in the chair. The sketch shows also Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, the *Times* correspondent, and Baker Pacha. Mr. O'Donovan, put on three robes during the lecture, the ordinary Turcoman costume, over that a silk flowing cloak, and finally over the shoulders a robe of state given him when one of the Triumvirate of Merv. The *Graphic* observes:—"A most remarkable story, with reference to the Sultan, is current in Merv, and has recently found his way back to Constantinople. The present age is often called dullard prosaic, yet there are all the elements of a romance which could not have been surpassed in the ages of chivalry themselves. He has not only the courage and resource necessary for such adventures, but describes what he sees with a force and vividness that will probably give to his future book high rank in the literature of travel."

LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIA.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce took the opportunity of Lord Hartington's visiting Lancashire to present him with an address on Friday afternoon (Dec. 16) at the Manchester Town-hall, on the subject of the commerce and the financial affairs of India, with which he is concerned as Secretary of State for India. The meeting was very numerously attended. Mr. Slagg, M. P., the president of the Chamber, took the chair.

The address was read by the secretary, Mr Browning. It referred to the magnitude of the commercial relations between Great Britain and India, as shown by the fact that out of the total exports from the United Kingdom to all countries in 1880, 223 millions in value, not less than 30 millions went to British India. The exports of cotton goods and varns to all countries were valued at 75 millions of which 21 millions went to India. The imports from British India (exclusive of the Straits Settlements and Ceylon) to the United Kingdom were valued at 30 millions. The address went on to urge the importance of extending the commercial resources of India by the development of railways and irrigation, cotton culture, removal of import duties, and eventually of all fetters upon trade.

The Marquis of Hartington, rising amid much cheering, said,—It has given me great satisfaction to be able to avail myself of the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and to take the opportunity of having some discussion with you upon the various and important questions connected with the administration of India, in which, naturally, Lancashire and Manchester take so deep an interest, I can assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me to know that this meeting is composed of gentlemen not confined to one side of politics only—(cheers)—of gentlemen who, widely differing in their political views, have been able to meet on a common ground and to take the same interest in these important affairs. The somewhat utopian hope is sometimes expressed that the affairs of India may be kept altogether outside the pale of party politics. In my opinion, the hope is utopian because, as I think, it is inevitable that allquestions of politics, such as those which are involved in the foreign relations of India—questions of peace and war, of annexation or of non-interference—are great questions affecting the form of government of India. I say that it is necessary, and I do not think undesirable, that those questions should occupy the attention of the great political parties of this country, and become, as similiar questions affecting our own country or its dependencies always do become, the subject of party politics. I do not know that there is any other way in which questions of this great and important importance can receive the full and fair discussion which they deserve. But when it is simply a question as to the internal administration, fiscal or otherwise of the affairs of India, I think it is undesirable that politics should, as far as possible, be banished from their consideration; and I hope that now we have for a time at least, and, I hope, permanently, come to the end of those conditions of affairs which arose, as regards India, have divided us, we may be able, both here and also in Parliament and elsewhere, to discuss Indian questions irrespective of the bias of party politics. The passage which has been read in the address are very remarkable, and show clearly how greatly England, and especially Lancashire, is interested in the prosperity and welfare of India. The official figures which have been published and widely known and carefully considered, as showing how deeply the commercial and industrial interests of this country are involved. There is, however, another side to those figures, and it is well that we should be brought back to it from time to time, as we are considering the policy or the possibility of adopting any great changes, either in the financial policy or the public works policy, or policy of any other kind, by the Government of India. Those figures are, no doubt, absolutely very large; they are also relatively large when taken as showing the proportion of trade of Great Britain, which consists in the trade of India. But we should be wrong if we were to compare them with the external commercial relations of India and compare them with the extent of population of that country they present a very different aspect. The population of India by the last returns is 250,000,000. The foreign trade—imports and exports—is £124,840,000, or about 10s. per head. The total imports, £50,000,000; exports, £74,000,000. Compare these figures with the figures of the United Kingdom. The population of the United Kingdom is 34,700,000. Its foreign trade is £767,000,000. The foreign trade per head of the United Kingdom is £20 4s. 10d., but the foreign trade of India per head is 9s. 10½d. Look, again, at the relations of India, and especially of Lancashire to it. The import to the export trade of India which is borne by the home remittance that India is compelled to make to this country in which it is mainly concerned, the charges for the Home Government of India, on account of the charges for the payment of her national debt, and for the interest on public works expenditure which is chargeable on the Government of India of the £74,000,000 which India exports she is compelled to send annually no less than £17,000,000 to England without any other form of return for those imports. I do not mean to say that India does not receive in one way or another full returns for those remittances, but it is a striking fact, as it appears to me, that so large a sum as £17,000,000 of her exports out of £74,000,000 should have to be remitted to this country without any other form of return in the shape of imports. Now, do not suppose that I draw from these remarkable figures any general inference adverse to those which are advocated by those who have been kind enough to speak to me. I am quite aware that there is a certain school of Indian economists who hold a different view. There are some who argue that on account of the pressure of the home remittances India already is impoverished by the undue drain of exports, that it is not for the advantage of India that anything should be done which would increase the volume of her exports, and that it is desirable in the interest of her exports, and consequently of her trade, also her imports, should be diminished. That is a view which I believe is argued with considerable ability, and it is impossible for me on this occasion to go into it exhaustively. But I do not think I am to say that it is not the view which I am able to accept. (Cheers.) I am rather disposed to accept the view which has been placed before me by the Chamber of Commerce, and which has been stated, perhaps, in the shortest and the most convincing language by the late Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey. Perhaps you will allow me to read a short extract from a financial statement of his, in which, I think, he puts the case on the other side as shortly and as forcibly as it can be put :—

"India is a country of unbounded material resources, but her people are poor. Its characteristics are great power of production, but almost total absence of accumulated capital. On this account alone the prosperity of the country essentially depends on its being able to secure a large and favourable outlet for its superfluous produce. But there is a special feature of the economic conditions of India which renders this a matter of yet more pressing and even of vital importance. This is the fact that her connexion with England and the financial results of that connexion compel her to send to Europe every year about 20 millions worth of her products, without receiving in return any direct commercial equivalent. It is this excess of exports over imports which, in the language of economists, is described as a tribute. It is really the return for the foreign capital, in its broadest sense, which is invested in India, including under capital not only money, but all advantages which have to be paid for, such as intelligence, strength, and energy, on which good administration and commercial prosperity depend. It is these causes that the trade of India is in an abnormal position, preventing her receiving the full commercial benefit which would spring from her vast material resources."

What, then, is the conclusion from these promisses Sir John Strachey drawsand which I am able to accept? "Here, then," he says, "is a country which, both from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political constitution seems to require of its Government, before all things, the most economical direction of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges." (Cheers.) These, gentlemen, are the principles which, in the main, the Government of India are prepared to accept. India is a poor country, her people are a poor people, her commerce is a weak commerce. In her case, therefore, it is more necessary than in that of a richer country, possessing a more powerful commerce, to do away with all possible restrictions which press upon that commerce, and which in the case of a weak commerce may be able to almost overwhelm it. In the case of a country possessing a flourishing commerce these restrictions might hardly be felt. This, then, is the object we set before us; and in saying this we must always remember that the poverty of India to which have already referred makes it a country in which it is matter of extreme difficulty to raise the necessary revenue. New taxes are not easily found; they are accepted with great reluctance and great unwillingness, and may involve in many cases, even if they could be found, some grave political dangers. The economical knowledge in India is, perhaps, as deficient as or even more deficient than commercial enterprise; and although India has not yet reached or nearly approached the stage of self-government, I do not think it would be wise for the rulers of India altogether to neglect the opinions and even the prejudices, though they may be founded on error, of the great mass of the population in India who take any interest in political questions at all. It is necessary, therefore, even in proceeding in the direction of changes which we believe will be ultimately beneficial to India himself, to proceed with great caution and deliberation, and as far as possible to prepare beforehand the ground for their full and free acceptance in the minds of the people of India themselves. (Hear, hear.) As to the intentions of the Government of India, I fear that it will be necessary for me on this occasion to be extremely brief and also extremely reticent. The necessity for that reticence has been increased by the announcement—I think the unfortunate announcement—that has lately appeared in some of the newspapers as to the intentions of the Government of India in their next Budget. These announcements are not only premature and unauthorized, they are also extremely inaccurate. (Cheers.) I think however anxious you may be—legitimately anxious—to know as soon as possible the intentions of the Government of India, you will agree with me that in my position it would be extremely wrong to anticipate the statement which it will be the duty of the responsible Government of India to make. However much I might like to admit you as fully as possible to my confidence, I am unable, therefore, either to affirm those unauthorized statements or to give them a partial but categorical contradiction, which, as it could not be complete, would necessarily give rise to other perhaps equally unfounded suppositions. As to the cotton duties generally, I have had the opportunity on several occasions, in receiving deputations from Lancashire which I have had the pleasure of meeting at the India Office, of saying almost all that it is possible for me to say at the present time. The Government both at home and in India are perfectly aware of the inconveniences caused by the present system—the inconveniences to trade and manufactures which result from the present condition of things. They are perfectly aware of the anomalies which have been produced by the partial remission of the cotton duties, and they are aware of the still further anomalies which would be produced by any other partial remission. (Cheers.) They are aware of the protective operation of the duties which will remain. They are also aware of the tendency of the present tariff to encourage in this country a manufacture which is wasteful of the raw material, which affords the smallest possible return for the capital invested, which allows the smallest possible amount of labour, and which produces a most inferior article for the consumer. All these things we are fully aware of, and they have been fully represented, as it was our duty to represent them to the Government of India. I have reason to know that they are receiving the full, and I hope intelligent consideration of that Government. I believe that the consequences of the partial remission of the duties were not altogether unforeseen by the authors of those measures. I am inclined to think that the course adopted a few years ago is to be regretted. I think it would have been better both for India and for Lancashire to wait until the time arrived when those duties could have been altogether abolished, and when the manufactures of England and the trades of India could have accommodated them

and promised that the case should be laid before the Government and that it should receive the best consideration.

INFORMATION has been received from Tromsoe, which augurs well for the success of Mr. Leigh Smith's present voyage. Captain Isaaksen, of the Norwegian whaler Just Proven, saw the Eira on June 30, at Matashin Straits at the edge of the ice, a few miles from the coast. On July 2 he again saw the Eira steaming southwards, and he con cludes that Mr. Smith failed to force his way along the coast of Nova Zembla. It is supposed that he again failed to pass Kariske Straits, as he was afterwards seen bearing north from Gasseland. Captain Isaaksen says that the ice was in about its usual position in June and July, but on August 8 it had all gone, he did not know where or how. On the 16th of that month there was no ice 20 miles north of Nowra Zembla, but a heavy sea was running from the north. This conclusively shows that the sea was open for a very considerable distance, probably as far as Franz Josefs Land, which Captain Isaaksen feel certain Mr. Smith has reached, and in such circumstances he would not be astonished if things came of his having reached a point very much nearer the North Pole this year.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.

GUITEAU on Sunday permitted a plaster cast to be made of his head, his beard being clean shaven. At first he opposed this, but a little judicious flattery made him tractable. His appearance was entirely changed by the shaving, showing that the lower part of his face was decidedly better than the upper. His jaws are massive, and the chin firm and square.

The Guiteau case has been adjourned till Wednesday in consequence of the death of the wife of a juror.

Dec. 21.

The prisoner appeared to-day in good spirits. Dr. Hamilton took his stand in the witness-box for cross-examination. Mr. Scoville moved that all the other experts should be excluded. Judge Cox said that it was not the practice to exclude experts. Mr. Scoville argued strongly for their exclusion. Guiteau soon interrupted:—"Please state your side of the case, Scoville, and let the other side state theirs. Do not undertake to argue on both sides. That is a silly kind of speech to make anyway. Mr. Davidge, for the prosecution, opposed the request. While he was arguing, Guiteau again interrupted:—"It will cut this short, Judge, by saying that I am perfectly willing to have them here. I want them to learn all they can. I have so much confidence in their honour and integrity that—." Here Mr. Davidge interposed:—"That is precisely what I am coming to." Guiteau said:—"You are on the right track, Judge. I will take you on my side. You are engaged for my side of this case." The motion was then overruled. Dr. Hamilton was cross-examined at great length about the operations of the mind, dreams, inspiration, &c. Finally when Mr. Davidge objected, Guiteau said:—"That is right, Judge. You defend my case." To further questions Mr. Davidge again objected, protesting against the objectless direction of the inquiries. Scoville, smiling, said:—"Well, gentlemen, I told you that I did not know much about that subject. Guiteau shouted:—"Then, you had better get off the case if you do not know anything about it. I think Reed could do better than you, judging by the way you are labouring." Then looking over Mr. Scoville's handful of notes, Guiteau continued:—"You have got a lot of stuff there. It is not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank." The questioning was then proceeded with and at times Guiteau loudly expressed his dissatisfaction. He cried "Oh, tear that stuff up Scoville. Send this man down and call Clark Mills. He is a good deal better man for you than this one. He took a cast of my head the other day, thinking that some people would be interested to see it. He took a bust of Andrew Jackson, and he thinks that I am a greater man than Jackson was. He found one side of my head badly deficient, though." Guiteau rattled on lengthily about his inspiration, &c., and nobody tried to stop him. Ultimately exhausting himself he subsided, busying himself with the newspaper. Mr. Scoville then concluded his cross-examination. To questions put to him by Mr. Davidge, Dr. Hamilton said that there were many insane people—medically insane—who appreciate the difference between right and wrong. The system of rewards and punishments adopted in all asylums shows this.

Mr. Scoville showed Dr. Hamilton a diagram of the prisoner's head. Questioning him to the measurement, Guiteau impatiently said,—"To cut this short, Scoville, Clark Mills can tell you all about my head. You had better get that cast right away. Drop this business. It don't amount to anything any way." Scoville, let Dr. Hamilton go." Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Massachusetts, said, after careful examination of the prisoner in gaol and in court, his opinion was that the prisoner was sane. Guiteau said sharply:—"How much do you expect to get for that opinion? I suppose that will be worth $500 to you. That's the way Corkhill is running this thing, but I don't think it will be worth a long sight more than that." Dr. Worcester further answered to a hypothetical question that he believed the prisoner was sane when he killed the President. Guiteau, sneering, "Yes, Sir, and you expect to get $500 for your opinion." Guiteau throughout the reading of the question shouted, "That's false, absolutely false; Porter must have stuffed up for you. Corkhill you haven't gone enough. I want to say right here that Colonel Corkhill has not once spoken to me on the subject of facts, but hasn't touched at all upon what is going on in my mind at that time. That's true to the Jury, the Court, the Deity, and me to witness four." Dr. Corkhill then read another hypothetical question setting forth in its questions a true light the morally infamous career of Guiteau, the prisoner winced under the scathing record, and, with eyes upon a newspaper, never once looked at the witness-box. "That's false, that's false, absolutely false." On concluding the reading Mr. Corkhill again inquired of witness, "Do you consider the prisoner was sane or insane on the 2d of July?" The witness answered, "In my opinion sane." After the recess Dr. Worcester took his stand, when Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and with impetuosity of manner said:—"Corkhill and his reporter in a two hour's interview drew my views on this whole subject—inspiration, political situation, and all causes that impelled me towards the President; and this man Corkhibil has destroyed it in notes, so I could not add them upon this trial. It's a burning shame for him to come in here now and say I never said anything about inspiration until three weeks after the shooting."

THE *Times* has the following leading article on the Guiteau trial and the American judicial system:—

A great incident in the trial of Guiteau had occurred. He has been induced by judicious flattery to allow a cast of his head to be taken, which will allow endless facilities for phrenological speculation, and, furthermore, his beard has been shaved, which already seems to have given rise to favourable physiognomical criticism. The reports which we have published will have been read with a steadily growing astonishment. Nothing in criminal procedure has ever equalled or approached in point of levity the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. In spite of the solemn nature of the event which is the occasion of Guiteau's arraignment, in spite of the national loss and the grief of many communities in which the crime has resulted, the power of the ludicrous is beginning to assert itself irresistibly. One of the Presidents of the United States, it is said, lies in strong contrasts. Some of the most successful efforts of one class of American humourists have been their jests upon death, its circumstances and trappings. Few more incongruous contrasts are on record than that between Guiteau's crime and the descriptions of his trial. The law of the District of Columbia, which permits a prisoner to tender evidence, has been productive in this case of sufficient confusion and scandal. The Court, again, have had no option between putting up with Guiteau's wildest extravagances or forbidden, him, as an insane man, to conduct his own case. Of course, the latter alternative was out of the question. And, that no element of incongruity might be wanting, the American system of procedure has proved elastic enough to admit the testimony of all sorts of witnesses and the intervention of parties who were neither witnesses nor counsel.

From all these reasons, what should have been a grave investigation has become a sort of entertainment that attracts the amazed curiosity of every reader. There is a story of an American desperado in the West who met an irregular death in a little horse-stealing affair. The minister of religion was called upon to say a few words by way of eulogium upon the deceased, and, being conscientious, could think of no praise that was merited, but at last he said "Friends, there is no use in saying that the departed was a good man. He was not. He was a real bad man. But this thing I will say of him, that he was sometimes useful at fires." In default of any thing better to say of Guiteau, we may remember that, though a murderer and a cheat, he has produced the most farcical trial we have ever read or heard of. Whether his vulgar drollery is that of the genuine lunatic, to whose freaks and insults, as to those of a corpse, every one is bound to submit, or whether they are those of an imposter seeking shelter under a cloak of insanity is immaterial from this point of view. Guiteau has perpetuated, if not invented, a few slang expressions. Henceforth, an insane person may be known as a "crank," or, if a more euphemistic term is required, as possessed of a "badly arranged" mind, in the words of a medical witness. A man of refinement will be "high toned." To "thunder" will be equivalent to "proclaim." It is possible that these expressions are part of the ordinary phraseology of life in the society in which Guiteau moves, but they sound queer in a court of justice, and especially in a criminal trial on which hangs the issue of life or death. Not every one in such a predicament could command sufficient spirits to be droll, even were he wishful to do so. But Guiteau comes into the court ready armed with the rallieries which, may be, he forges to procure an acquittal. He wants to "make a little speech." It turns out that he is solicitous for the digestion of the jury, and wishes them to be ordered out for a constitutional. He has two or three little speeches to make but this will do for the present. There is no denying that such remarks simulate very well the keen enjoyment of a man who relishes a daily encounter of wits and who has no stake in the result. Not less amusing, though coarser, are Guiteau's attacks upon the counsel, both for the prosecution and the defence. For Mr. Scoville, his own counsel and his brother-in-law, who perhaps has not shown much discretion in the conduct of the case, he affects a supreme contempt. He tells him that if he does not mend his ways, he will be on trial as a "crank" himself. But Mr. Corkhill, the District Attorney, is the chief object of Guiteau's outbreaks, the range of which exteads from merely twitting him with his discomfiture by a witness to the most elaborate epithets of a fertile vocabulary. Guiteau perhaps shows at his best, or at his worst, in his ironical not in his violent moods. It is, indeed, not wonderful that he should be elated at finding that he has achieved the notoriety which was his ambition, and is also the uncontrolled despot of a court of justice. The time of the Court is not the time of justice, but of Guiteau. When Guiteau is tired, the Court has a recess. When Guiteau is hungry, he calls for a recess again, and his command is obeyed. When he chooses he can strike in and command a hearing, or, at all events shout so loud that none else can be heard. He has his seat, and his newspapers, in which he can bury himself, and upon the contents of which he can soliloquize or thunder his comments. He can practically cut his counsel short, and his counsel's wife. All but the arbiter of the Court's procedure, Guiteau must be pardoned for indulging his vanity in peremptory and insulting commands. He never could win notoriety as a law-abiding citizen; now that he has attained it as a criminal, he is bent on showing his importance.

The laxity which has been introduced into the proceedings is neither mended by the conduct of the prosecution nor by discretion on the part of the presiding Judge. It is not quite obvious, for example, what *locus standi* Mr. Scoville possessed to interfere in the case, or in what right she was allowed to put questions to witnesses; whether as the prisoner's sister, or as the wife of the counsel for the defence. Mr. Scoville, however, has not only to fear from the Bench; the only impediment to her questions proceeded from the prisoner, who occasionally enjoins her to "keep still, as it is all they can do to put "up with me." But if there is one thing certain about the trial, it is that it gives the "mad doctors" a fine innings. They hardly contribute to an opinion upon Guiteau's insanity, but each airs his own hobby. Dr. Spitzka is certain from the formation of Guiteau's head, that the prisoner is insane. His head is larger on one side than on the other. Another doctor, surely of Irish extraction, explained his ideas upon a badly formed skull by saying that if you divide it into two equal sections, one is larger than the other. Dr. Allen Hamilton finds, after three examinations of the prisoner, none of the usual signs of imbecility or insanity in the contour of the head, the lines of the face, the roof of the mouth, the skin, the nails, or the tongue, though the head was slightly irregular. Dr. Loring testified that he had found no evidence in Guiteau's eyes of a diseased mind. Probably few of counsel have come out of this trying ordeal as successfully as Guiteau. It is not often that a specialist doctor fails to fix any one with his pet disease. Guiteau's physical imperfections are summed up in this, that he has an irregularly shaped head. But is not this admission a specimen of the dangers and difficulties of so-called psychological evidence? The jury might, in its absence, have condemned Guiteau with an easy conscience. As it is, they must acquit him or live in hereditary dread under the guilty consciousness of having hanged a man one of the halves of whose head is larger than the other. Outside the court, the trial is treated as little conformably to English ideas as inside. Mr. Scoville, the counsel for the defence, gives a lecture upon the case. He complains that the Press has not shown a disposition to give that force and consideration to which it deserved. Mr. Scoville's complaint is pathetic in its simplicity. He does not ask that the case should be not be prejudged; but he asks that it should be prejudged in favour of the defence. Truly our counsel in this old-fashioned country have sadly neglected weapons which lay ready to their disposal. Even the late Dr. Kenealy did not appeal to the public till his client had been condemned. But here there is such a thing as contempt of Court, with its penalties. In Washington there is, apparently, no such thing. One might inquire, indeed, why there is any Court either, and why the American Press and public do not decide matters straight off without more ado. We are, perhaps, too fond of decrying the judicial system of other countries, but in Guiteau's trial we have a not very ambiguous proof that improvements in our own system may not be entirely for the better.

Dec. 22.

Guiteau displayed much impatience to-day while the experts were giving evidence as to his sanity. He declared that experts had hanged more men than the doctors had killed, and he then excitedly shouted that the doctors had killed President Garfield, completing what his shot began, because God intended that the President should go, and he did not like to be much before the time. One question quite ferocious when Mr. Shaw, who had previously testified that Guiteau declared to him his intention of imitating Wilkes Booth, was recalled. He pronounced him "the most extraordinary liar of the age."

The defence sought to show that witness had once been guilty of perjury; but Mr. Shaw testified that, although he had been accused of the offence named, he had been acquitted. He had been innocent.

It is reported that some insurance speculators in Pennsylvania have endeavoured to obtain a policy of one hundred thousand dollars on Guiteau's life.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE PROCLAIMED.

THE Ladies' Land League was proclaimed on Monday evening. A circular was issued by the Inspector-General of Constabulary announcing that the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation of October 20 against the Land League applied to similar proceedings on the part of women, and that women taking part in meetings for Land League purposes and persons lending their premises for such meetings will be liable to arrest and prosecution.

Notwithstanding the proclamation, the Ladies' League held their usual meeting in Dublin on Tuesday. In reference to the report that some of them would be arrested one of the ladies remarked that it was too good to be true, to which another replied that it was too true to be good. It was announced that during the past week £600 had been expended in grants to the families of evicted tenants, £2160 to prisoners' families, and £228 had been received for the general fund, and for the prisoners and prisoners' families fund £654. There had been fifty-nine evictions during the week and thirty arrests, twenty-three of which were under the Coercion Act. During the proceedings a messenger despatched with letters, documents, and cheques was arrested on leaving the premises. The business was conducted in private. At the conclusion of the meeting the names of those attending were taken by the police. The letters found in the possession of the porter arrested justify, it is stated, the action of the Government in proclaiming the organisation. Many of the letters were addressed to members of the original league, and, it is said, prove a community of purpose between the two bodies. A firm in Dublin has, it is stated, received orders for one hundred beds for Grange Gorman Female Prison, in anticipation of the arrest of members of the Ladies' League. Miss Parnell has written to the newspapers to say that, in case of arrest, any correspondence addressed to the business of the League can be sent to Miss Helen Taylor, Kensington, London.

At a political meeting in Dublin on Tuesday night the following resolution was adopted:—"That the recent circular issued with respect to the Ladies' Land League is a further effort of the Government to prevent the people from continuing to carry out the charitable work of assisting the wants of the suspects and the evicted, and that we hereby impress on the necessity of further exertions in the work of subscribing, and maintaining the suspects and evicted."

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The following address has been issued:—

"To the Members of the Ladies' Irish National Land League.

"Fellow Countrywomen,—At this critical moment in the fortunes of our country, when your noble association, established on great principles of patriotism and charity, is threatened with suppression by brute force, we venture to offer you, on our own part, and on behalf of many of our brother representatives, the expression of our deep gratitude for the great services you have rendered to the cause of humanity, and of the admiration inspired in us by the patience, gentleness, and devotion with which you have given yourselves, in defiance of hate and calumny, to the cause of the helpless and oppressed. Ireland owes you more, far more, than she ever can repay, and her grateful people will never forget your labours.

"The act of the Irish Executive by which you are assailed is one to which modern history does not afford a parallel. All constitutions throughout the world, and all Governments but that which controls the Irish people, encourage, and not impede, the sacred mission of charity. All races on earth but one deem woman most worthy of reverence when, in response to the cry of misery, she leaves the threshold of her home, and brings comfort and assistance to those who suffer and those who are in need. It has been reserved for the present Government of England, led on by the assailant of foreign despotisms, the champion of the women of Bulgaria, to stigmatise public spirit as lawlessness, to strike at charity as a crime, and to threaten the ladies of Ireland, the pride of their country, with the penalties of the common gaol.

"The men who act thus are conscious of the enormity of their crime against decency, justice, and law. They fear already the consequences that may now fresh their last exploit. They did not dare to meet it with light hearts. Indeed, it is true to say that they did not enter upon it at all, for instead of attacking the Ladies' League, as they had attacked already the Irish National Land League directly and in an open manner, they caused a police agent to issue a proclamation of his own, declaring the Ladies' League included in the sentence pronounced by the Lord Lieutenant against the Irish National Land League. Why did the minister of police not make this declaration himself? Why did he not instruct his Chief Secretary to make it? Because these exalted personages cannot but be aware how manifestly absurd it is to treat the proclamation against the National Land League—a distinctly political body—as being capable of application to quite another society, one fixed apart from politics, and confined in all its functions to the alleviation of suffering and the relief of destitution. Neither Lord Cowper nor Mr. Forster would openly present himself to assail the Ladies' League. Neither Lord Cowper nor Mr. Forster would involve himself in the ridicule attaching to a prosecution based upon the ridiculous attempt to extend a sentence passed against the Ladies' League, because of a pronouncement previously delivered against a different and distinct association. This wholly absurd performance was assigned to a subaltern of the Executive, who, politically, is nobody, and who can be thrown over when convenient. The Government know quite well they have gone upon dangerous ground, and that they are far less likely to plead than they are to fail. Though they fill the press with reports of their arrangements to imprison Irish ladies, yet we see they have caution enough still left to refrain from any proposal to arrest those ladies on "reasonable suspicion." They think well if they may, from the issue of such a course, and they evade immediate responsibility by instructing their subordinates to call upon the magistrates to send members of the Ladies' League to prison. It is yet to be seen how the magistrates will respond to a call of so novel and perplexing a character. They may come to the conclusion that the men who prepare the prison ought to be the men to fill it. But undoubtedly, whatever the magistrates may do, the fate of this Government is sealed. In opening a declaration of war against women they have taken the final step on the road to ruin.

"Our advice to you, fellow-countrywomen, is that you will not allow them to escape the doom which their acts are about to draw upon them. Do not abandon for a moment the noble, the sacred work which you are engaged in. Treat with scorn threatened attempts to intimidate you. Bear in mind that a proclamation from Dublin Castle does not stand in the place of law; that law is neither made nor unmade by such productions, and that there is not any law, and there never can be any, to attach a criminal character to benevolence. We counsel you still to do as much as may be needful, to shelter and feed and clothe and *save from* all privation your poor neighbours whom coercion may have deprived of their breadwinners, or whom landlords may have driven from their homes. If policemen would intrude upon you without due authority, oblige them to resort to force. Pursue your mission calmly and with prudence, affording no advantage to the instruments of lawless power. If you are brought before the magistrates for assisting your fellow-creatures, do not give any bail to be 'of the peace,' or to be 'of good behaviour.' Against peace you do not offend, and your behaviour needs no improvement at the hands of British reformers. Upon the Government, who in many ways facilitate eviction, who help to ruin honest men, who put out the fire upon the hearth, and condemn the toilers' family to the highway—upon them cast the crushing responsibility of their action if they dare to interpose between the messengers of charity and the victims of oppressive law. The women of Ireland now are as resolute in her cause as ever they were at any former time, and you, fellow-countrywomen, will not allow yourselves to imagine that the Ireland of our time will be happier for your heroism, and your children who are yet to come will bless you.

"We are, with deep regard, your faithful servants,

"JOSEPH BIGGAR,
THOMAS SEXTON,
RICHARD LALOR,
ARTHUR O'CONNOR,
FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL."

A LADY LAND LEAGUER SENT TO PRISON.

Miss Reynolds, of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, was charged at Petty Sessions, Castlebar, this week, County Cork, with inciting a tenant named Catherine Murphy not to pay rent to her landlord, the Earl of Bantry. Mr. Warburton, R. M., was the only magistrate present, and he ordered her to find bail to keep the peace for six months, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment. She refused to give bail, and was accordingly sent to prison.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF ARMS IN DUBLIN.

On Sunday morning the Dublin police visited an old house in Brabazon-street, and arrested four men whom they found there. A discovery of a most startling nature was made. In a room on the third story they came upon a regular magazine of weapons. In cases and stacked in order against the walls were numbers of excellent new breech-loading rifles and revolvers of the latest pattern, all in perfect order and apparently carefully tended. The number of them was so large that it was necessary to use a float to convey them to Newmarket police-station. In another room in the same house the officers found thousands of loaded central fire ball rifle cartridges (seven thousand is the number stated by those who discovered them), a mould and tool covered over with old sacking and tarpaulin. Near them were some kegs and bags of loose powder, and several thousand unfilled cartridge cases (army pattern) wrapped ready for loading. There were also several lots of bullets, with moulds and instruments for loading the cartridges. In the same room a quantity of copper-cased central fire revolver ammunition. The four prisoners—two men named Whelan, a boy of the same name, and a man named Ryan—who were arrested on Monday, were taken before the magistrates and charged with being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Evidence having been given of the seizure and arrests, the prisoners were remanded till Saturday. The discovery was due to a drunken squabble. The house in the Brabazon-street, where the seizure was made, is let in tenements by a man named Bailey occupies the ground floor, the two top rooms where the arms were concealed being in possession of the Whelans. On Saturday night a drunken row took place between the man in custody named O'Hanlan, alias Whelan, had a brother with a grievance against Bailey, who, it is alleged, stole his milch cows and a horse. Houlahan had valued a farm for the purpose of the Land Court. The cars of a horse belonging to a farmer near Broadford, county Limerick, were cut off last evening. Two school teachers, whose school has been Boycotted, were fired at the other night near Durrus, West Cork.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday morning the mail car which plies between New Pallasi and Doon, county Limerick, was stopped near Clappmore by four armed men, who knocked the driver from his seat, took out the bags, and searched the letters. The object of the attack is stated to have been to discover if any writs or constabulary documents were being sent through the post, and if so, to destroy them. After having completed their examination of the letters and papers the men departed, leaving them on the roadside. Two arrests have been made.

Notices have been posted at the chapel of Granlahan, near Ballinlough, county Roscommon, and throughout the parish, warning the people, under penalty of death, against paying the parish priest any money on Christmas-day. The priest has advocated the payment of rents.

A large number of men assembled on Tuesday with dogs on the property of Mr. Barry, Moscollo, Waterford county, for the purpose of killing game for the use of the suspects. Some hundreds of hares and rabbits were killed and sent to the gaols for the suspects. Several other hunts of a similar character are reported from various districts.

Several outrages are reported. On Friday night shots were fired into the house of a farmer at Anacotty. He was about to pay his rent at a reduction of 15 per cent. At Loughfoyle, county Tipperary, the same night the house of a tenant named Ryan was fired by disguised men, who forced their way in and savagely beat Ryan. It was reported that he had paid his rent. The house of a farmer named Jordan was attacked on Saturday night by a party of disguised men, near Moorstory, King's County. On Saturday morning shots were fired into the house of a man named Hearne, who had worked for a Boycotted man in the district. Five persons were arrested in connection with the attack. An old man named Small was fired at one Saturday night in his farmyard at Glenstol, Limerick, and wounded in the face and the chest. He is in a very critical condition. He had been on bad terms with his brother, and recognised his nephew, James Small as the man who fired at him. The nephew has been arrested. At Cloakeen, near Dunmore, on Sunday night, two shots were fired into the house of a farmer named Michael Walsh, of Caherlistrane, in this county, and on Monday night. The outrage is attributed to a suspicion that Nash had paid his rent.

A process-server named Dwyer was attacked in the vicinity of Loughil on Monday by a party of men with blackened faces and beaten to pulp. He was compelled to go on his knees and promise he would not serve writs in future. Three writs were taken from him. A party of armed and disguised men visited the house of a farmer named Cunningham, in connection with the eviction of Mr. Forster's tenants at Ballinrobe, on Monday night. Shots were fired, and Cunningham was wounded in the leg. He was carried to a neighbouring house, and the police were summoned for poaching. Sergeant O'Brien, son of the late Mr. William Smith O'Brien, was fired at on Monday evening while walking in the Double Ditches, Limerick, and had been to value a farm. Four shots were fired, but neither he nor the driver of the car was wounded. A farmer named Cottinor was attacked and badly beaten on Tuesday night while followed by a body of disguised men armed with guns and pitchforks. Late on Tuesday night the cowhouse and stall of a farmer named Houlahan, residing at Abbeyview, Crusheen county Clare, were set on fire, together with eight milch cows and a horse. Houlahan had valued a farm for the purpose of the Land Court. The cars of a horse belonging to a farmer near Broadford, county Limerick, were cut off last evening. Two school teachers, whose school has been Boycotted, were fired at the other night near Durrus, West Cork.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,250—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th Jan.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L. PESHAWUR....	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2934	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE....	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L. POONA	3130	550		30th ,,
— CATHAY	2383	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY	2383	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
BANGALORE ...	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th ,,
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2809	450	M. DeHorne	24th ,,

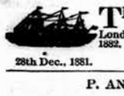
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.



THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st at each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To the Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..Rs. 320	Including	I Class ..Rs. 320	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Servants may above 10 years, half fare.
Heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Company's Rules. All Extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	1 Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
	II do.	do.	105	do.	95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORW 4.ERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
Ports of the Port	305 ..	205 ..	143 0
	300 ..	255 ..	131 0
	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	4th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2 700	400	22nd ,,
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	10th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	24th ,,
MERTON HALL	———	4,000	———	(To follow.)

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

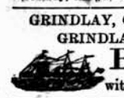
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



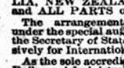
THE s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,350 tons, will sail hence for London on or about the 18th instant.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the s. s. BRENDA from LONDON, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Bills of Lading and delivery orders should be sent to the undersigned for the inspection and countersignature of Captain Geo. Nesale. No claim of any kind will be entertained unless passed by the Captain prior to his departure.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.
Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	.....	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do.	Imperial Pints...	,,	5 4
Do.	Pts	,,	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

Per bottle.....	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
A BLIGHTED BEING.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by the comedy in Two Acts,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Kate Thoburn.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

PANTOMIME.—WANTED CHILDREN for the forthcoming Pantomime. Apply at the Gaiety Theatre daily, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

S. S. SICILY has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a COTTON MILL BUILDINGS at CHINCHPOOGLY. Plans and Specifications may be inspected at James Scott & Co., 2, Dean-lane, Bombay. Tenders must be in before the 15th inst.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

AN English-built new Victoria; built at the Royal Victoria Works, with a moveable driving-box.

An English-built square-fronted office Broughham.

A new Bombay built Pony Cart, price moderate.

Information regarding buying and selling carriages and horses, blackwood carved furniture, Cutch-work silver articles, etc., etc., can be obtained on applying at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Girgaum.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 25th day of February, 1881, a second final return of 3s. 6d. per share was directed to be paid to all those Contributaries who had paid their calls in full and the amount payable to those contributaries resident in India has been and is now payable at the office of Messrs. Punnett and Co., merchants, No. 1, Bruce-lane, Bombay, the agents of the official Liquidator, and unless the amounts payable to the contributaries and not yet applied for are received in Bombay on or before the 31st day of March, 1882, the official Liquidator will, after that date, apply to the Court for an order to close the liquidation when the amounts unreceived or unclaimed in Bombay will be remitted to England and paid into Court or otherwise dealt with as the Court may think fit.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1881.

C. BURNEY,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
for W. H. HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator, 14, Gresham-street, London.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1882.

	Bombay. Rs. a.	Outstation. Rs. a.
Broad Arrow	22 0	24 0
Bells Life	22 0	24 0
Despatch Weekly	10 0	12 0
Era Newspaper	22 0	24 0
Engineer	31 0	34 12
Engineering	31 0	34 12
Economist	30 0	33 12
Field Newspaper	30 0	34 0
Fun	8 0	10 0
Graphic	24 0	26 8
Home News	22 0	27 0
Ill. London News	24 0	26 8
Illustrated Sporting News	24 0	26 8
Judy	11 8	13 8
Lancet	24 0	26 8
Mail (3 Times a week)	30 0	37 0
News of the World	8 8	10 8
Overland Mail	22 0	27 0
Punch	11 0	16 0
Public Opinion	11 8	13 8
Pall Mall Budget	22 0	24 0
Queen Newspaper	30 0	36 0
Reynolds News	8 0	10 0
Saturday Review	22 0	24 0
St. James' Budget	22 0	24 0
Spectator	23 0	25 0
Times (London Weekly)	11 0	13 0
Truth	22 0	24 0
Vanity Fair	38 0	40 0
World	22 0	24 0

☞ SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this sixth day of January, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOW READY.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

UNALCOHOLIZED SHERRY
OR THE
SHERRY OF THE FUTURE.
OLOROSOS,
A most pleasing Wine, Nutty, Soft and Rich without being sweet,
Rs. 28 per doz.
AMOROSOS,
A superb dry Wine full of character,
Rs. 25 per doz.
VINO DE PASTO,
Full bodied with great bouquet and Elegance,
Rs. 24 per doz.
WHITE SEAL,
Light and Fruity, a charming Wine,
Rs. 22 per doz.

Per dozen Pints. Rs. a.		Per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.
10 8 ...	STILL HOCK Erbach ... A Light Sound Dinner Wine.	17 0
11 0 ...	STILL HOCK Laubenheimer.. Soft and good Boquet.	18 0
13 0	STILL HOCK Niersteins Pearl ... Very Soft, rich in character and flavour.	24 0
13 0 ...	STILL HOCK Steinwein ... A Good Flavour, Soft and Delicate.	24 0

BOLTON & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their AERATED WATERS;

In the process of the manufactures of which they use PURE FILTERED WATER, so essential to the production of really good beverages.

			Rs.	a.				Rs.	a.
Soda-water	...	...	...per doz.	0	12	Tonic-water	..	...	...per doz.	1	0
Lemonade	...	...	... ,,	1	0	Potash-water	...	...	... ,,	0	12
Gingerade	...	...	... ,,	1	0	Ginger-ale	...	...	... ,,	1	8
Seltzer-water	...	...	... ,,	1	0	Lithia-water	...	...	... ,,	1	8
Vichy-water	...	...	... ,,	1	4						

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES, FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

Knot Scarfs, in great variety, all the new Shapes and Colours	Rs. 2 0 to Rs. 3 0
Pin Scarfs, with renewing Knots, &c.	2 8 to 3 8
Made Bows, all Colours	1 0 to 2 4
French Braces	1 8 to 2 0
The new American Brace Argosy	2 8 to 3 0
Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes	6 12 per doz.

Cash discount Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., 3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS, HATS, Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

HELMETS, HELMETS,

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

CAPS, CAPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	...Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..." Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, with the Undersigned, the celebrated XEREZ SHERRIES from Messrs. WISDOM & WARTER, the well-known Almacenistas or those who press the grapes and rear the Vine.

Dry Sherry	Rs. 18 per doz.
Manzanilla	21 ,,
Fino Palma	21 ,,

All the above are in excellent condition. Any vine not approved of, will be received back. Retailed by Messrs. Morenas & Co., Medows-street. Sample bottles at wholesale prices.

WARDEN & CO.,
Bombay Agents.
35, Medows-street, Fort.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet with fire.

Asbestos Brown roof paint ,,	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
,, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints	,, 4-0 ,,
,, Mill board	,, 0-14 as. per lbs.
,, Rope packing	,, 1-12 ,, ,,
,, Wick ,, ...	,, 2-0 ,, ,,

Agents for H. W. Johns, Manf. Co., Newyork.
WARDEN & Co.,
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BEDSTEADS.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p. m

A consignment of various sizes and patterns of very strong iron bedsteads, sizes viz., 6½ by 5, 4½, 3½ and 3 feet and 5 by 2½ feet.

Now on view, and soliciting a call.

To suit intending purchasers will sell one at a time.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 12th January, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by public auction, by order of Messrs. Jeeta Rychund and Co., the mortgees, and on account and at the risk of Essoobai, the wife of Bendoo Khote, the legal heir and representatives of the late Bhicajee-bin Sumbajee Bhoslay Bhundaree, and Ram'ee-bin Sumbajee Bhoslay Bhundaree, the mortgagors.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazendary ground with a dwelling house, situate at Churney Ovalwady, containing about 25 feet in breadth and 30 feet in length, assessed by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

THE stringency in the Money market has made the past week a dull one in almost all branches of trade. Government Stocks have been very quiet, and after the last mail left a further fall took place, but the accounts from home and Calcutta have since steadied them a little. Bank, Land and Press shares are better maintained in values, and the opinion of these as permanent investments being good, they are less affected by the temporary security of money. We must also remember that they have not been speculated in and forced up like other stocks, consequently they do not suffer from the reaction. No doubt that is the great cause of the irregularity and depression in Mill shares. The large profits made by these Companies lead to much speculative buying and the reaction which has now set in, is much increased by the tightness of money. The export trade in Cotton, Seeds, and Wheat is fairly active. Cotton from the Oomrawuttee districts is now comming in freely, and the improved prices from both Liverpool and America has stimulated the demand very considerably. Still, the quotations for Surats from home are much as before, and buyers pay the advance asked by sellers, slowly and will reluctance.

The great staple imports of Piece-Goods and Twist have been very quiet during the week. Indeed, from first hands the demand has almost been at a standstill. The up-country dealers, however, are beginning again to show more disposition to purchase freely.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Our market is now bearing the heavy weight of the November shipments from home, and the result is undoubtedly great depression. During and since the holidays the demand from up-country has been very languid, but there now seem some signs of a little revival in the demand. The most hopeful part in the outlook at present is the lighter shipments from home for the month of December, and that is the only thing that can give our market a chance of again getting into a healthy state. Certainly, purchases for some time past must have been light at home, at least on order from here, and at present they may be said to be completely at a stand. With light shipments continued for a month or two, we have great confidence that things here would quickly talked turn for that better, and if prices are kept up in Manchester, an improvement in prices here must be the result. Certainly, it is difficult to see how prices can fall in Manchester unless the course of Cotton is very different to what is now generally anticipated both at home and in the States. Prices show a general rise month by month in America up till August, for which months deliveries they are over 13 cents. per lb., while ready Cotton is now only worth 12 cents. The price quoted to-day from Liverpool for January and February delivery is 6 15-16d. or nearly 7d. per lb.

METALS, with the exception of Copper, keep dull and heavy in stock, but we do not alter our quotations.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL are at present in an exceptional position. Imports and Stocks are moderate, and as European holders are now standing out for an advance somewhat equivalent to the rates at home, the stocks in the bazaar get lighter the rates from first hands are being slowly but surely forced up. We now quote Copper Rs. 51-8 and Yellow Metal Rs. 40-8; but sales are not large, and it is to the advanced value at home that the improvement is entirely due. Two days ago the nominal quotations was Rs. 52 and Rs. 41, but these rates were not maintained.

Country Piece-Goods and Twist are heavy in stock, and the take-off is not equal to the production. However, prices are still much as before, though sales are difficult.

COALS.—We quote as follows with a moderate business:—

Davision's West Hartley.. Rs. 13½ to Rs. 14 } Landed.
Cardiff ..... 12½ to „ 13 }

COTTON.—The advices from home for this staple have been rather more cheerful during the week, and a more favourable view of the future generally seems to be entertained both in Europe and America. In the States, prices of ready are now quoted 12 cents. instead of 11 13-16, and April delivery 12-67 instead of 12-43 since we wrote last mail; while in Liverpool the price for the same Cotton has advanced from 6 9-16 to 6 11-16d. Though the official quotations for Surats are not raised at home, the market here has been more lively, and prices are advanced about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy all round. Oomras are now coming forward in quantity, but the improved demand has been sufficient to take them off at a daily slight advance.

As slightly improved advices came almost daily from home, sellers took up as a rule extreme positions with regard to prices, which rather [illegible] as buyers advanced their ideas [illegible] and reluctance. At a moderate [illegible] of the quotations by last mail a [illegible] of business has been done, and sellers find a ready market where they did [illegible] for their extreme rates of the day. [illegible] of the business done has, of course, been in [illegible] for ready or for quick delivery, but there [illegible] been a fair amount of purchases of the better [illegible] of Broach and Dholleras for March and April, when the first of the new crops of these growths will be due to arrive.

The detailed quotations of the day are as follows: These represent, however, an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on what business was done at yesterday, and buyers are not paying it except in special cases, so that unless the next advices from home are again better, we will probably see a little less taken, in order to put business through:—

Broach Good March	Rs. 229
Hingughat Good Ready	„ 225
Oomras do. do.	198
Do. Fully Good Fair Ready	„ 188
Do. Good Fair do.	„ 180
Akote Best	„ 201
Bhownuggur Good Forward	„ 198
Do. Fully Good Fair	„ 190
Dholleras Good	„ 185
Bengals Fair Ready	„ 185
Do. Fully Good Ready	„ 173
Do. Good do.	„ 163
Do. Fully Good Fair Ready	„ 153

The Receipt of Cotton have been, say—

	1882.	1881.
From 1st to 10th Jan.	41,118	32,311
Shipments do. do.	37,574	....
Afloat in Harbour	9,737	....

Of the shipments during the ten days, 28,073 bales cleared for Liverpool and London, and 19,301 bales Continental Ports.

WHEAT.—The Receipts continue large, being for the 1st to 9th January 292,833 cwt., against only 98,111 cwt. for the same time last year. Price for No. 1 White is Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½, so that the market rates for this article is not altered, prices being very much as last mail.

LINSEED we quote 5-13 to 5-14 and Gingelly 31 to 32. The Receipt of Linseed for the nine days are 19·108 cwt. Same time last year, 24·938 cwt., and the shipments from the 1st to the 10th 14,552.

EXCHANGE on Europe after the departure of last mail opened weak, and 1-32d. was lost all round from our quotations. However, the tightness of money here and in Calcutta and the advance in Silver and Government drawing rate from home had soon the effect of stiffening it up again, and we have for a day or two been steady at the following rates at which we close firm. These, forward ever, are only for delivery all this month. For 1-32d. delivery, say, for February and March are however lower in all positions. These forward rates are very strong and hardening. We quote:—

	Tele. Demand	3 m.s'	4 6 7-16d.	6 m.s'
Banks	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s.'... 1s. 8 23-32d.
Credits	....	....	1s. 8 15-32d.	..... 1s. 8¼d.
Documents.	....	....	1s. 8¼d.	..... 217½
Francs	....	....	215½ to ¼	is at par.

On Calcutta the rate for dem[illegible] are dull, 4 per cent. [illegible] to a [illegible] extent at 100⅜. Bank shares are quiet; Bank of Bombay was done 2 days ago at 740, but has since improved to 741½. Press Companies are in fair demand, and with slight variations on the whole are steady. We quote Mofussil, Rs. 515; Volkarts, Rs. 540; Berars Rs. 440. Land Companies are without much variation, but New Colaba have fallen from Rs. 760 to Rs. 750 per share.

Spinning Companies are again depressed. There was a slight revival in the demand after the mail went out, but it soon disappeared, and rates have been slowly and steadily on the decline ever since. It will be seen that our quotations show in almost all cases a fall since last mail. Dhurumsey shares have been done as low as Rs. 510, and Oriental at Rs. 705, Manockjee Petit are quoted Rs. 1,315.

The MONEY MARKET keeps very light, and advices from both Calcutta and Madras report the markets there as still hardening.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 14
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 224
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	„ 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-4-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 1,287 tons, Captain T. Major, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain Touzel, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Barque Shah Jehan, 608 tons, Captain T. Williams, will sail to-day for Chittagong with a general cargo.

THE steamer Boyne, 1,306 tons, Captain A. Tyson arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (28th Dec.,) with a general cargo and 638 pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (31st Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Llanarthen, 1,028 tons, Captain H. Tom, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Cardiff (4th December), with a cargo of 1,589 tons coals, 200 boxes tinplates, and 6,930 bars and 1882 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s stermer Huzara, 1,577 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, Mr. O. Vogler Mr. Alien, Dr. and Mrs. Crombie. Navazbai Burjorjee, Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir Eduljee, Revd. S. W. Neill, and 44 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's. Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from London, brought the English mails and the following cargo, 33 cases cochineal, 6 cases clocks, 3 packages earthenware, 31 packages stores, 4 cases boots, 28 cases cheese, 99 cases provisions, 90 casks beer, 11 bundles ivory, 100 cases sheetings, 21 packages fruits, 6 cases chinaware, 40 cases moselle, 5 cases cigars, 1 box gold coins, 3 packages empty bottles, 8 cases perfumery, 11 drums varnish, 7 cases lamps, 2 cases tobacco, 25 cases milk, 3 cases canvas, 48 packages color and paints, 100 drums turpentine, 38 bales twist, 3 cases metalware, 4 packages corks, 2 cases saffron, 30 cases claret, 320 boxes silver, 6 cases copper ware, 49 packages papers, 5 casks cement, 5 cases leathcloth, 19 packages glassware, 60 cases medicenes, 10 cases quinine, 20 drums oil, 50 boxes soap, 27 cases jams, 13 cases toys, 99 cases wine, 7 cases buttons, 4 boxes silver coins, 20 cases sewing machines, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
10	Serendeb (s)	Robson	Colombe, Jan. 6.
	Llanarthen (s)	Tom	Cardiff, Dec. 4.
11	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Dec. 31.
	Boyne (s)	Tyson	Jeddah, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
11	Culna (s)	Cave	Vingorla.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	C. and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	First Lancashire	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Inchmaree(s)	Major	London.
	Chupra (s)	Touzel	Calcutta.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	C. and Calcutta.

The barque Shah Jeban, Williams, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachamba, to K. C. and Kurrachee.
Steamer Cathay, to China, &c.
Steamer Grantully, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Inchulva, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
6 Chancellor (s) ....Kayle .....Liverpool.
D. Buckingham(s).Turner .....London, Nov. 23.
Glengarry .....Lyall .....Liverpool, Sept. 28.
Riversdale .....Grimsditch .....Nov. 28.
Callirhoe .....Delaroy ....Bombay, Nov. 5.
Venture .....Peterkin .....London, Nov. 23.
7 North Durham(s)..Williams ....Alexandria, Dec. 14.
Airy (s) .....Balls .....Tuticorin, Dec. 31.
Sirdhana (s) .....Brown .....Bombay, Dec. 15.
Joseph .....Carry .....Rio Janeiro, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.—Steamers Medea, Plantain and Llangollen. Ship Jason.
Jan. 7.—Steamers Tibre and Inventor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
7 Flamsteed(s) .... Nuddlesbrough.
8 Meenatchy (s) .... Karikal.
Henzada (s) .... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURE.
9 Dunphaile Castle .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean (s)—3,903 plates bart spelter, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12 crates earthenware, Nanjee Cassum.
Armenia (s)—8 packages earthenware, Sooltanally Abdoollally; 20,800 fire bricks and 40 casks fire clay, H. Pestonjee; 10 drums varnish and 15,000 fire bricks, Abdoo Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 25 cases whiskey, Eduljee Hazonjee; 102 kegs iron rose nails, Mulchin Bharmull; 7 crates earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.
Inchulva (s)—20 casks fire clay, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 84 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilea. 5 packages glassware, L. Visram and V. Allana; 1 cases biscuits, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 128 cases oilmanstores 12 packages cheese and 7 cases medicine other sorts, Allybhoy Trekhan.
Brendo (s)—66 packages glass ware, Jaffer Rumnull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kinght of the Bath (s)—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales cotton, E. H. Cheetham and Co.
Armenia (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 405 bales wool, Finlay, Muir and Co; 75 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 112 bales cotton, Dewjee Waggjee; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co, 104 cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Sophanesee (s)—132 bales cotton, Nagjee Yussoojee, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 71 bales cotton, Allana Mc'jee.
Carmona (s)—830 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 500 bales cotton, John Marshall; 61 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 86 bales cotton, C. Chrystal and Co; 36 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Cohinum (s)—100 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 31 bales cotton, Yussunjee Manck; 145 bales wool, Goculdass Tribhowdass.
Inchulva (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 250 cwts myrabolams, Cowerjee Nurses; 235 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall; 15 cwts gum, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Cowerjee Nursee; 93 bales cotton, Dhunjee Choonilall; 110 bales cotton, Canjee Furbut and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawaji.

FOR LONDON.

Hankow (s)—26 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Allarkhia; 1,200 cwts wheat, 240 cwts cummin seed and 150 cwts gingelly seed, Shewed Dhurumsey; 5 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 16 bales hides and skins Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 111 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 75 cwts horns, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co; 15 cwts horns, Moosa Jaffer; 1 case T. shells, 2 cwts gum 81 cwts chundroose and 10½ cwts M. teeth, Carimbhoy Hasonbhoy; 60 cases peacock feathers, L. Singer and Co; 15 bales hides, Natha Easa; 5 cases peacock feathers, L. Singer and Co; 172½ cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Mathura; 68½ cwts nuxvomica, Jeewandass Hurridass; 5 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Binghabhoy.
Bokhara (s)—2 cases shawls, Hajee Safoodeen Mohideen, Pharos (s)—72 cwts hingda, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Gaffur; 230 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawani.
Gordonia (s)—54,000 cwts wheat, and 105 cwts bones. F. Masotti and Co; 170 cwts rapeseed and 135½ cwts myrabollams, Ally Mahamed Hussum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armania (s)—52½ cwts cloves, Ruzubally Allyruza; 88 bales wool and 2 packages carpes &c., Dosaphoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bedonia (s)—300 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Elpis (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brocodiah (s)—75 cwts gingellyseed. P. C. Crystal and Co.
Orsino (s)—9 bales indigo. Volkart Brothers.
St. Dunstan (s)—4,500 cwts gingellyseed. Ralli Brothers.
Schaldes (s)—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli B

FOR HONGKONG. narkins Mahomed
Cathay (s)—7 cwts fishmaws and 200 bales twist E. D. Nathoo; 35 bales cotton, and 81 Currimbhoy Ebrahim Sassoon and Co; 42 bales twistarkins, Ludhabhoy Tarbhoy; 7 cwts fishmaws and Tyebally Jafferally; 28 bales mahomedy; 78 cwts gur Dewdutroy; 41 bales cotton, cotton. Shreeram Sukoover; 26 cwts M. teeth, Rehem-Dewkaramdass Rs. 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Sons Habibhoy; 81, the A. C. and S. W. Co; 22 cwts Co; 46 bales twistmoobhoy Habibhoy; 225 cwts raisin, fishmaws, Rehsein Jan Mahomed; 23 chests opium, Goolam Hyderlin and Co; 38 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon Ebram No. 2 chests opium, Hurdayal Kedermull; 25 and Co; 81, Mahomed Oomer and Co; 26 bales cotton, bales twist and Moollanchand; 78 cwts gingeli and 22 Joova raisin, Anunjee Heerjee; 15 cwts sharkfins and cwts naws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 35 bales twist, Ebram Sassoordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

thay (s)—25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Doirdun, Surg., on duty, from England.
Torin, Capt., 13th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.
Sievwright, 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Turnbull, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 11.

Sherard, Lieut., 13th Madras N. I., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Dunn, Lieut., R. W. Fusiliers, on leave, from Chakrata.
Payne, Major, 17th Bombay N. I., to join, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Morton, Bt. Lieut.-Col., Warkwickshire, to join, to Calcutta.
Stewart, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Page, Lieut., L. Fusiliers, to join, to Mhow.
Stevens, Lieut., R. Irish, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
King, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on duty, to Deolalee.
Reade, Bgde Surg., on duty, to Peshawar.
Ferguson, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 12.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m., (Madras time) Red uniform with helmets arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Tram cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 5 p. m. and Grant road at 4-45 p. m. (Madras time) members are requested to be punctual in catching the trams. Rll coming after the time above specified will have to pay their own fare.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the dates specified and posted to companies as follows, viz:—
Vol. J. Humphry from 23-12-81, and D. Connell from 23-12-81 to B. Company; J. Grealy from 5-1-82, to D. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 4.)

Mr. T. Smith, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Burdwan, leave for one month from 7th Jan.
Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Burdwan, during absence of Mr. T. Smith.
Mr. C. M. W. Bretz, Offg. Jt.-Magte, and Dy. Collr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for one month.
Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magte. and Collr., Dacca, to be Magte. and Collr. of Hooghly.
Mr. H. Vowell, Jt.-Magte and Dy. Collr., Hooghly, to act as Magte. and Collr. of Noakholly.
Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Noakholly, to act as Magte, and Collr. of Dacca.
Mr. H. L. Harrison, Offg. Comsr. of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, is confirmed in those apptmts., vice Mr. W. M. Souttar, deceased.
Mr. F. Wyer, Magte. and Collr., furlough for two days, in extention of leave granted by the Secy. of State for India.
The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Eddy. of his appointment of Hony. Magte. of Naraingunge in Dacca.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

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Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be sent to Government House, Parel, till further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Bombay Harbour, 11th January, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BINNING—January 8th, at 50, Chowringhee, the wife of J. Binning of a daughter.
COMPER—January 7th, at Kilpauk, the wife of Captain B. Gompertz, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.
LE MARCHANT—January 3rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Le-Marchant, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, of a son.
SHERIDAN—January 3rd, at Ootacamund, the wife of Henry Sheridrick, of South East Wynaad, of a daughter.
TORRIE—January 7th, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant L. Janes Torrie, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
WEIR—January 8th, at Adyar, the wife of Thomas Weir, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURKE—PAYN—January 7th, at Madras, Gerald Bourke, Captain Royal Artillery, to Blanche, daughter of Major-General W. Payn, C. B., Commanding Mysore Division.
BRUFF—MACKENZIE—January 2nd, at Adainwahan, Punjab, Charles Clark, son of Peter S. Bruff, C. E., of Ipswich, England, to Barbara Macphail, daughter of the late Kennett Mackenzie, Rosshire, Scotland.
FOSTER—POOLE—December 28th, at Bulundshar, Richard Foster to Henrietta Rosalia Poole.
NUGENT—MEARES—December 26th, at Moradabad, Rachel Annie Nugent, step-daughter of Major R. Kelly, to Cecil F. Eddis Meares.
PIRIE—SPENCE—January 5th, at Allahabad, Mr. A. H. Pirie, Canning College, Lucknow, to Martha B., daughter of the late W. J. Spence, of Newark, Ohio, U. S. A.

DEATHS.

ANGELO—January 4th, at Ludhiana, Agnes, wife of Lieutenant J. W. E. Angelo, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzais N. I., Cachar.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882.

THE first effect of the presentation of the Collective Note by the Consuls-General of England and France to the Khedive is not quite satisfactory. The excitement, not to say consternation, amongst the military party and the Notables is great. The Egyptian Government has, either as a measure of precaution or by way of indirect rebuke to the two Western Powers, decided not to give a wide publicity to the Collective Note. Seeing that the nature of the document in question must have been perfectly well-known or it would not have given rise to excitement and consternation, it is not easy to see what practical purpose can be served by an ostentatious resolve not to give a wide publicity to the threat launched at the military party and the Notables. Apparently the dangers of the situation have been intensified by the action of the English and French Cabinets. It is not easy to see how the Powers can much longer avoid sending a force to Egypt to sustain the Control, the members of which must now begin to find their position well-nigh unbearable. The Khedive has been reduced to a nullity in his own dominions, and the talk about sustaining his throne under the conditions sanctioned by successive firmans will certainly not deceive the Egyptians. They evidently understand clearly enough that the object of the two Powers is to maintain the Khedive as a convenient puppet, while the powers of Government are exercised by the Control. If every position of emolument and real influence were not usurped by Englishmen or Frenchmen to the exclusion of Egyptians, the arrangement might work for a few years. But the natives of the country have been given a strong motive to thwart the foreign administrators who, having no material force at their disposal on the spot, find themselves, of course, quite helpless when the Egyptian army threatens a *pronunciamento*. To all appearance the Control must come to an end if the Western Powers do not send an expedition to Egypt to disband the army and garrison the country. And if Egypt is to be garrisoned, is England alone to supply the garrison, or is France to send a force as well? Upon the answer to this question will depend many things, the least of which is, perhaps, the fate of the Gladstone Ministry.

A NEW chapter is about to be opened in the history of the country which Roman geographers dignified with the name of the "Golden Chersonese," and which we moderns know as one of the most richly endowed which the caprice of despots has reduced to chronic poverty. Only a few days have passed since Lord Ripon, after listening to the representations of the Rangoon mercantile community, promised that, as soon as possible after his return to Calcutta, he would communicate with King Theebaw on the vexed subject of His Majesty's monopolies. No sooner said than done. His Excellency told the British Burmans that, while preferably a man of peace and its pursuits, he would not shrink from dealing a quick sharp stroke on occasion; and his present promptitude shows that the assurance was not meant to be an official formality. We do not say that His Excellency's despatch will take the public by surprise; but it will certainly add to the reputation for straightforwardness, energy, and solidity of character, which the present Viceroy has been gradually gaining since his arrival in India.

Our intercourse with the Burman monarchs began fifty-six years ago, by their invading north-east Bengal and murdering our fellow-subjects. If they had only left us alone, all Burmah might have remained independent to this day. But they did not; and the conquest of Arakan with the Yandabu treaty was the result. There is in this treaty a stipulation which reads very strangely now. It was stipulated that "British ships should no longer be obliged to unship their rudders and land their guns as formerly in Burmese ports." The treaty authorised the Indian Government to maintain a Resident with an escort of fifty men at the Burman Court. King Phagyi-dau would always have maintained friendly relations with the English, but after eleven years he met the fate which is almost as common as death itself among Burman princes. He was deposed by his brother Tharawadi. This was in 1837, and for the next nine years, His Majesty used his utmost ingenuity to discover means of evading the treaty provisions. Two British Residents were withdrawn by the year 1840, because they could not stand the insults heaped upon them by the king and his favorites. An impatient host once threw a visitor out of windows, by way of hint that it was time for him to go; and when the Burmese officials saw that studied insults did not instantly produce the desired effect, they killed a few Englishmen some where about Rangoon. "Negotiations" followed, and His Majesty was beginning to mend his ways, when he was succeeded by his son, Pugan-Meng, whose refusal to share his father's incipient repentance, precipitated the Burmese war of 1852. This Pugan-Meng appears to have been one of the most atrocious despots who ever lived. He was dethroned in 1853, by his brother, the Prince of Mengdun, who is described as by far the best of the Burmese Kings with whom the English have come in contact. The Prince of Mengdun reigned until September 1878, and all the important measures of the Government to promote English interests in Upper Burmah were taken during his long rule of twenty-five years. The Residentship was re-established. The first treaty of commerce was signed in 1862. In 1867 British steamers were authorized to navigate the Upper Burmese waters. In 1868, 1869 and 1874, the first systematic efforts were made to establish British ports at Bhamo, collect full information on the natural products of the Upper Irrawaddy countries, south-western China by the Bhamo route, and start, through Upper Burmah, commercial intercourse with the empire. It was in 1869 that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company arranged a regular monthly service as far as Bhamo. This king had no particular love for the English—nor was it natural that he should—and he spent his time and money, to no purpose, in trying to establish relations with other foreign powers, as if to spite the Indians. Still worse, he extended, if he did not invent, a most vexatious system of monopolies. But, on the whole, as we have said, he had the credit of being a very passable monarch—for a Burman—and, at any rate, his rule was not disgraced by the follies and the cruelties which characterise the Government of his son Theebaw, "the Thiebo prince."

Lord Ripon has described the political condition of Upper Burmah as critical; and the description is fully borne out by all that is known of the matter in India. There are two antagonistic parties, respectively headed by Theebaw and his chief queen, and some who know the country are somewhat inclined to believe that the lady may succeed in effecting a revolution. But with the intrigues of the court, or with dynastic quarrels so long as they do not affect British Burmah, the Government, of course, has no concern whatever. We may regret them in the interests of the upper Burmans themselves, but it is that people's own affair and not ours. The position as between the two governments, was well explained by the Governor-General. Our commercial relations with Mandalay are, he said, more important than any other class of relations: only let the king and his ministers simulate friendliness, and refrain from putting obstacles in the way of our trade, and we shall require no more of them; but if threats are necessary, we shall certainly resort to them. nor shall we commit the mistake of declining the responsibility of promptly acting upon them, if otherwise they should prove unavailing. But the very fact that we are in earnest is the best of all reasons why we should, in the first place, endeavour to carry our point by amicable negotiation. This statement, we believe, fully and accurately gives the drift of His Excellency's various utterances on the Burmah question; and our readers, we imagine, will admit its sound sense. It is also very probable that, once the Mandalay court understands the Indian Government is really in earnest, it will peaceably give way on the principal subject in dispute. In his very natural desire to produce a large revenue, the fate king established a comprehensive system of royal monopolies. Scarcely a single class of product escaped his inquisitive eye. To say nothing of the rice and other food grains in which, like the British provinces, Upper Burmah is extremely rich, the King's dominions produced many kinds of valuable timber, as well as gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, lead, tin, coal, petroleum, nitre, salt, marble, and many sorts of precious stones, sapphires especially. The King monopolised the trade in most of these articles. By the treaty of 1862, to which we have already alluded, he agreed to dispense with them; but the practice continued, all the same, till the year 1867, when he surrendered all the monopolies, with the exception of those on precious stones, timber and earth-oils. Now the timber trade of Burmah might easily become one of the most valuable in the East; but it never can become so if it is to be interfered with at the caprice of irresponsible despots. It is, as we have already said, owing to Theebaw's reactionary policy, that the Indian Government have at last intervened between him and the commercial community of the British provinces. The population of British Burmah has been nearly trebled in twenty-five years, and its trade has increased in a like proportion. This magnificent progress must not be impeded, merely because Theebaw hates foreigners, and insists on being a bunniah.

IT may tend to allay feelings of alarm, very natural under the circumstances, to make known that yesterday there was but one case of cholera in Bombay, and on Tuesday but one. In Parell there has been no case reported since Sunday. There are some three hundred persons in the compound of the Government House, Parell, but no case of choleraic illness has taken place amongst them. There appears, therefore, to be good ground for the belief that there is no reason to fear a serious outbreak of cholera in our midst. Cholera is scarcely ever absent from a large Indian city, and strange as it will appear to most people who are not experts in the statistics of public health, the same may be said of London. In Bombay, in the year 1879, there were 324 fatal cases of cholera; in 1880 there were 30, the mortality in that year being less than in any year since 1848. The next year, 1881, there was a sudden increase, the number of deaths being 544. London, as we have said, has nearly always a certain number of cholera cases. In 1878 there were in the Registrar General's returns 124 deaths from that cause; in 1879 53; in 1880 there were 134. We have not yet received the returns for 1881. There has been a certain amount of cholera recently in Calcutta and Madras, but it is, apparently, of the same character as that in Bombay—sporadic rather than epidemic. The Health Department in this city is very active. Whenever an outbreak is reported the premises affected are throughly overhauled and disinfected, and when such a step is deemed advisable the survivors are obliged to remove, so as to lessen the chance of the malady laying hold of fresh victims. It is worthy of mention that, of the three or four thousand of the employés of the Health Department, none have been attacked.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay by the May Frere at about ten o'clock last night and went to Government House, Parell. Lady Fergusson's funeral will take place at Sewree Cemetery this afternoon. Sir James Fergusson is deeply sensible of the sympathy that has been man

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 11, 5-35 4-45 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 41 per cent. above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90⅞.

AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

News received from Kandahar, dated 5th January, states that General Feramoz Khan has come from Pusht-i-Kud and takes command at Kandahar from Brigadier Gholam Haidar, who has been ordered to Kabul.

Six Turkomans have arrived at Kandahar from Herat with four horses as presents for the Amir, and they propose going to Kabul to present them. They are said to have asked permission for the tribe to settle in Bara Murghab Khushk and Baighix. They speak of the great contentment of the people and troops under Abdul Kuddus, and mention no disturbances.

Attempts are being made at Kandahar to collect arrears of revenue from various quarters.

Heavy snow was falling in Quetta on the 10th.

DEATH OF THE EX-NAWAB OF TANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 11.

The ex-Nawab of Tank died at Lahore last evening.

RAINFALL AT LAHORE.

Rain, which was much wanted, fell here copiously last night and all to-day, and is still falling.

KASHMIR.

Snow has fallen in Kashmir on Pir Panjab, and some travellers are reported to have perished. The prospects of the crop in Kashmir are unfavourable.

THE AMRITSAR-PATHANKOTE RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Amritsar-Pathankote railway. Tenders will be called for immediately. Mr. F. Kirby, Assistant-Secretary D. P. W. Punjab, has been appointed the Engineer-in-Chief.

SIR JAMES GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 11.

Sir James Gordon left for Calcutta by train this night *via* Madras to be invested with the insignia of the Star of India. He was accompanied a part of the way by Mr. Cunningham who goes on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Sir John Holker, M. P., has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF ARMS, &c., IN IRELAND.

Extensive seizures of arms and ammunition have been made at Cork, Tralee, and Clonmel.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, JAN. 10.

In consequence of the excitement, and even consternation, among the military party and notables, the Egyptian Government has decided against a wide publicity being given to the Anglo-French Collective Note.

THE RUSSIANS AT ASKABAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 10.

The Russian troops of all arms at Askabad have been increased to 8,000 men.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock last night, and the same Company's s. s. Teheran left Galle and Calcutta at 10 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JAN. 10.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th inst.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta left here on the evening of the 9th instant.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dhollerah 5 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight..... 1 7 15-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 84

4½ " " 91

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 100

5 French Rentes 114½

Bar Silver 52 1-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrivals—Norfolks, Ramleh, and Vesta.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, JANUARY 10.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 75·7 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 72·3
" 10 a.m. .. .. 79·0
" 2 p.m. .. .. 79·8
" 4 p.m. .. .. 80·2

THE Hon'ble H. L. Ashburner, senior member of Council, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Gujerat. The firing of the usual salute, due to his rank was, owing to the death of Lady Fergusson, dispensed with.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected from Baroda at 8 a.m. to-day. His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the Guard of Honor, and attendance of staff and headquarters.

THE Government steamer Serendeb, 254 tons, Captain Thomas Robson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Colombo.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday advanced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

AN appeal, in a case of "atrocious murder," was heard yesterday by Mr. Justice Melville and Mr. Justice Kemball, at the High Court Appelate Side It appears that an old woman named Gunga, of Pundaji, was found, on the morning of the 16th November, by her nephew Bala lying dead in her bed, under circumstances which pointed strongly to the supposition that she had met with her death by violent means. Her gold ornaments had been removed from her arms, and there were two or three wounds on her person. The police, after inquiries, traced some of the property to the house of Luximon, a son of the prosecutor Bala, and the grand-nephew of the murdered woman, and the rest to the house of another man named Bala. The case was tried by Mr. W. H. Crowe, the Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, agreeing with the assessors, convicted the men of murder, and sentenced them to be hanged. From this decision an appeal was made on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoners. The court, after hearing the arguments, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

UP to the end of November last, the gross amount of import duty levied in India, excluding the salt duty, during the current financial year, was a little under 109½ lakhs : about 5 lakhs less than the amount collected in the same months of the preceding year. The cotton duties show a decrease of over 5 lakhs. Running through the list of untaxed imports, a contemporary remarks, it is interesting to note the articles which might be supposed to come under the head of luxuries. The following may be mentioned, together with a rough estimate of the value of a year's imports :—works of art, 2½ lakhs ; *cabinet ware and furniture*, 2½ lakhs ; *carriages*, 4 lakhs ; coffee, 8½ lakhs ; *fruits and vegetables*, 13½ lakhs ; paper, 47½ lakhs ; *soap* 4½ lakhs. Of these, the articles in italics used formerly to be subject to import duty, which has since been remitted.

THE Lahore paper understands there is now no doubt that General Cadell, R. E., Inspector-General of Military Works, will have to retire under the new Warrant, and that he will be succeeded by Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E.

IT is announced that officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army are to be allowed, whilst on leave in England, to attend the military veterinary school at Aldershot in the following proportion :—Bengal, 4 officers ; Madras, 1 officer ; and Bombay, 1 officer. Preference will be given to applicants in the Remount, Commissariat,

[illegible]ston, Secretary of [illegible]ion in India," is, [illegible]ut to India at [illegible]ducation about

WE have received the first number of a new weekly native paper, published in English at Calcutta, and called *Reis and Reyyet*.

IN spite of its efforts to rely more on the productions of the country, the *Pioneer* notes, the Government of India has not yet succeeded in reducing its importation of stores from England. "During the eight months which ended in November last, it imported nearly one hundred and fifty-four lakhs worth of stores, over seventy lakhs more than the money spent in the same months of 1879, though somewhat less indeed, than the value of stores imported in 1880. Nor do the variations under each head quite harmonise with the intentions of Government as expressed lately by the Finance Minister. One hardly expected to find an increase in the importations for Government use, of apparel, printed and dyed cottons, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, paper and paste-board." The explanation of the continuance during the last eight months of the practice of getting articles from England that might be procured from India, is, doubtless, that the orders of Government under the new policy had not had time to take effect.

THE *Englishman* remarks on the Secretary of States' despatch on the subject of Indian Army pensions, published in the last *Gazette of India*, that "it is not possible, within a brief space, to investigate the question completely as to whether the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds for the position he has now taken up, and we must reserve further consideration of the despatch for a future opportunity. We can only state that we fear the officers of the Indian Army will, on examination of the so-called concessions, regard them merely as necessary corrections in an originally imperfect scheme, and not as resulting from a wide and liberal view of the present conditions and circumstances of Indian service." The *Indian Daily News* observes :—"Looking through the despatch we discover that he (Lord Hartington) does not know how to yield, or how to confer what he considers favours. He has felt himself obliged to concede something to the claims of the army ; but he has done so with as little grace as was possible under circumstances. The despatch is uneven in its treatment of a large subject, and seems to deal with it less in an exhaustive way than in a spirit desirous of obtaining some sort of escape from the discussion of a wearisome subject. This is unfortunate. If Lord Hartington had evinced a more decided grasp of the question of retirements, and had shown more clearly a strong desire to so deal with the claims of all branches of the service, as to do substantial justice all round, the subject would have been regarded as settled for all practical purposes ; and though individuals might still have grievances, the great body of officers would have accepted the decision arrived at. As it is, we fear, the Army at large will not be satisfied."

SHERE ALI KHAN, Kandahari, who was made Wali of Kandahar, as an up-country paper remarks, has come well out of the Afghan troubles. It is true he lost a somewhat doubtful and unpleasant if troublesome principality ; but then he has gained good quarters at Kurrachee for himself and family, and Rs. 5,000 per month as a permanent income. He has also received the assurance from the Viceroy that he will be treated as a friend and a distinguished guest, and that nothing will be wanting to ensure his comfort and security. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that reviewing all the circumstances with Afghan acuteness, Wali Shere Ali should reply to the Viceroy in the following terms : —"I confidently hope that if my transient life is prolonged, I shall pass my remaining days with ease and comfort under the shadow of the glorious Government."

SAYS the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—Two or three points demand notice in the accounts which our correspondent telegraphed to us regarding the Baroda festivities. Why should a reserve of a million sterling be invested in Government securities, or indeed hidden away anywhere except in works of public utility ? On Mr. Melvill's own showing, there are abundant facilities for the investment of that very large sum in works of that kind. No doubt, it would be well to invest a portion of the sum in securities, which might be speedily converted on an emergency, but the bulk of the money might be used in other ways more conducive to the public good. Again, it appears that Mr. Melvill made a mistake in saying that, when the English Government assumed the management of Baroda, a sum of only two thousand rupees was to the credit of the State. It is pointed out that two thousand was only the sum actually found in the treasury, but that forty lakhs had been deposited with the Bombay bankers before the English Government took over charge. Many of our readers may remember the excitement which was caused when Sir Frank Souter made the discovery. The treasury balance has, therefore, increased, not from Rs. 2,000, but forty lakhs, to one hundred lakhs. The young Gaekwar's speeches read well, and His Highness's delivery of them is described as very effective. But, of course, the speeches were composed by Sir Madhava Rao, and it remains to be seen how far the Gaekwar will act in the spirit or them.

THE *Pioneer* gives an exaggerated importance to a feeling which may exist in some quarters but has no depth or weight. Many English educated natives seem unable to escape from the feeling that a natural antagonism exists between British and native interests in India ; and just because the income-tax is paid by Europeans, they are half inclined to support it, careless of the enormous evils it imposes on their own countrymen. Oblivious to all the considerations that should show how far above suspicion are the motives of the English writers and officials who have been most prominent in opposing the income-tax, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, for instance, writes as if the key to the agitation lay in the fact that Europeans are kicking against a burden that threatens to make its weight partly felt on their own shoulders. The imputation of such meanness is only less mean than such conduct would be itself. We are far from saying that all Europeans in India are high-minded men. It would be far from the truth, even, to say that all officials are that ; but we do say that in the upper stratum of administrative life in India high-mindedness is the rule, and a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the people and the country, an ever present factor in all administrative activity.

MR. GRENVILLE MURRAY, the author of "The Member for Paris," and other works, and well known as a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press, died at Paris on the 20th Dec.

THE works in connection with the Channel Tunnel experiments at the new heading at Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, have been successful, and the first quarter of a mile is now completed. What looks especially encouraging is that the engineers are able to gradually increase the rate of boring. It has attained the excellent average of 36ft. per day ; and, in addition to this, the soil is now quite dry, there being a total absence of springs, the presence of which proved a source of much delay in the Abbot's Cliff heading. There are now about eighty men engaged on the works. They are employed in two night and day shifts, but it is proposed shortly to have an extra shift working eight hours each in order to expedite the work. No boring is done on Sunday, the men being chiefly employed on that day in lengthening the double line of metals on which the trollies carrying the *debris* travel. The boring has now advanced several yards under the sea in the direction of the Admiralty Pier at Dover.

I ("RUFFLER" of *Vanity Fair*) have always regretted that in Ireland the shooting has been all on one side. It was therefore with great pleasure that the other day I learnt that on one recent occasion, if there was not anticipatory shooting on the part of those who advocated the payment of rent, there was at all events a turning of the tables on the Land Leaguer. A certain Land League agent went round the tenants of a large landed proprietor and warned them that if they paid their rents he would certainly shoot them. Hearing this, the landlord's agent went upon the first market-day to the neighbouring town and said, "I hear that you have told the tenants on the " estate for which I am agent that if they pay rent you will shoot them. Now, mark my words, if they do not pay their rents on the appointed day, as sure as you are alive. I will have you lodged in Kilmainham." This address so much impressed the apostle of organised dishonesty that he straightway paid a second visit to the tenants, and informed them that if they did not pay their rents punctually, he would shoot them. The result was that their was not a single defaulter on the estate.

THE *United Service Gazette* :—The new Royal Warrant for promotion and retirement in the Indian Army will affect a good many officers in the Bom bay Army. Major-General Phayre, who was born in January 1820, will have to go, unless he gets almost immediate promotion to Lieutenant-General. Brigadier-General Aitchison must retire the moment the Warrant comes in force. Colonels Battye, commanding the 7th Native Infantry ; W. F. Chitty, of the Pay Department ; and J. Fairbrother, commanding the 22nd Native Infantry, are all over the prescribed age. Colonel Mallaby, commandant of the 11th Native Infantry, ends his time in October next ; Colonel J. T. Hill, 14th Native Infantry, in June ; Colonel T. Waddington, of the Educational Department, in April. Brigadier-General James, commanding at Dessa, has up to July 1882, viz., about nineteen months more. Brigadier-General Carnegy has three years still, which will probably give him time to attain promotion. The only other officer prominently affected is Colonel Bannerman, 4th Rifles, who has to go in October next year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lady Fergusson's funeral, Sewree Cemetery—Afternoon.
Lecture by Colonel H. S. Olcott, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 P. M.
Divine Service on Board the ship Canute, 7-30 P. M.
Gaiety Theatre. 9 P. M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th :—Serendeb (s), from Colombo ; Llanarthen (s), Car. diff. Yesterday :—Scindia (s), Calcutta ; Boyne (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Culna (s), for Vingorla ; Oorun (s), C. and Cutch ; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur ; First Lancashire, Rangoon ; Inchmaree (s), London ; Chupra (s), Calcutta ; Huzara (s), C. and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Petriana Regent, and Bokhara left, and Gordonia entered the dock yesterday.

GOA CONVICTS.—A number of convicts sentenced to transportation have been shipped in a Bugla from Goa to Mozambique.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Luximee woman was yesterday fined Rs. 7, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for conveying a quantity of country liquor from the Dadur Distillery without a permit from the collector of Bombay.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Deen Mahomed a Municipal water cart driver while watering the road at the Apollo Bunder fell from his seat, the cart wheel passing across the right side of his face causing severe laceration of the parts. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital where he is under treatment.

PARSEE CHARITY.—The *Nowjot* (thread ceremony) of two of Mr. Dinshaw Manekjee Petit's grand sons took place on Monday at the "sea view," when Mr. Petit gave Rs. 6,000 in charity. Of this amount, Rs. 5,000 goes towards the maintenance of the asylum for the Parsee poor, and the rest towards religious education for Parsee youths.

LECTURE BY COL. OLCOTT.—Col. H. S. Olcott, President-Founder of the Theosophical Society, will deliver his annual public address at the "Framjee Cowasjee Institute," Dhobi Talao, Bombay, this evening, at 5-30 p. m. Subject :—An account of Col. Olcott's travels in Ceylon and in Southern India, and a review of the general work of the Society during the past year.

GAMBLERS.—Abdoola Oosman and eight others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Cammateepoora, 5th lane, and the others, together with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

FIRE.—A quantity of cotton stored in the loft of a house occupied by Manockjee Rustomjee Dubash, situated on Breach Candy Road, was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday last. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neigh bours and towns-people, the fire was soon extinguished, but not be fore property of the value of Rs. 100 was destroyed. The fire is said to have originated from a careless use of a kerosine oil lamp.

ASSAULT.—Allybhoy Bapoobhoy was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of causing hurt to Gainoo Vittoo, a mendicant, on the 14th ultimo, by striking him with a piece of sugarcane, and thereby causing a fracture of his left arm which man's death. He was fined Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 30 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the widow of the deceased.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Theosophical Society promises to be of a somewhat sensational character. Besides Colonel Olcott, several other speakers will address the meeting. Among these will be Mr. D. M. Bennett, the editor and publisher of the *Truth-seeker*, an American paper, who is on a tour round the world. Having listened to Mr. Cook on Tuesday, Mr. Bennett will give his views which will be opposed to those expressed by Mr. Cook. We hear that Mr. Sinnett, the author of "Occult Philosophy," will take the chair.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Louis Leslie, the Gunner of the Indian Government Hulk Semiramis was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on his own confession, of committing theft of four coils of Europe rope, 2 cwt. of white paint, and three bundles of sewing hemp, of the collective value of Rs. 134-14-0, the property of Government. The prisoner having hitherto borne a good character, and this being his first offence, His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A REWARD.—The sum of Rs. 200 was yesterday forwarded to Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., agents to the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, with a request that the amount might be distributed as a reward amongst Mr. McDermott, the acting Superintendent of Police of the E Division, and other Police Officers who were instrumental in discovering the ringleader of a gang that had been endeavouring to cause a strike amongst the work-people employed in the Empress Spinning and Weaving Mill, and procuring a conviction against him.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Doogersey Chunderbhoy, a moonim of the firm of Vithuldas Shreekissun and Co., Commission Agents, carrying on their business at Mowbee Lane, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, and obtained a summons against Budroodeen Shaik Sahib Mathakur, of Callian, charging him with forgery and cheating, in dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, in respect of a Hoondi for Rs. 467-8-0 which on the face of it appeared to have been drawn by Premjee Nursey of Goolburga in favour of Nagurdas Hurgovundas, and endorsed by Marton Bhimjee. The accused is said to have paid the Hoondi (which was afterwards discovered to be a forged document) in the course of a money transaction with the complainant's firm.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—*Facile princeps* among the many guide books extant in this country stands that abovenamed compiled by a writer, who was acknowledged to be *facile princeps* among writers in India. He is no longer with us, but so long as his excellent guide book and the popular *Gazette* exists, so long will the name of Maclean be remembered in Western India. Considered as a guide book, it is, undoubtedly, the best we have yet seen. Its principal feature is the faithful and interesting account of Bombay from the earliest to the present times, and is instructive alike to the historian, the statist, and the general reader. Following this, is an exhaustive description of the city, and its principal objects of interest and utility. In this respect it may very properly be considered a standard work for reference, as the descriptions, while being comprehensive, are at the same time strictly correct in detail. The description too, of native festivals is both graphic and faithfully delineated, and will be read with avidity by those who are strangers to the peculiar customs and manners obtaining among the peoples of this sunny land. The copious information afforded to intending excursionists and travellers to the chief places of interest in India, will be found exceedingly valuable because reliable. The latter portion of the book contains a directory, both official and non-official, and should be of especial use to local residents. On the whole, the book reflects credit both on its compiler and publisher, and will no doubt, always be looked upon as the recognised guide to Bombay, containing as it does so much invaluable information condensed into so small as pace.—*Poona Observer*.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st December, 1881, was 2,572 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 5,756. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880 are as follows :—

	Week ending 31st Dec., 1881.	Week ending 1st Jan., 1882.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	29,198	9,424	19,774	..
Amount Rs.	18,451	6,701	11,750	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	62,194	52,154	10,040	..
Amount Rs.	17,967	14,619	3,348	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	20,965	20,527	438	..
Amount Rs.	6,881	8,347	..	1,466
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	954	810	144	..
Amount Rs.	2,195	2,047	148	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,067	6,825	..	758
Amount Rs.	5,052	5,975	..	923
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	31,197	30,993	204	..
Amount Rs.	3,120	5,539	..	2,419
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	7,560	17,902	..	10,342
Amount Rs.	2,232	4,770	..	2,538
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	3,780	7,717	..	3,937
Amount Rs.	2,052	4,159	..	2,107
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	4,543	16,786	..	12,243
Amount Rs.	4,209	11,016	..	6,807
COTTON SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	20,102	2,692	17,410	..
Amount Rs.	3,826	412	3,414	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	6,593	10,540	..	3,947
Amount Rs.	2,449	4,763	..	2,314
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	4,353	5,362	...	1,009
Amount Rs.	3,024	3,053	...	29
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,12,029	1,25,231	..	13,202
Amount Rs.	36,239	42,052	..	5,813
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,09,535	3,06,963	2,572	..
Amount Rs.	1,07,997	1,13,453	..	5,756

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.

The Samachar says :—Europeans as well as Natives who came in contact with the deceased Lady spoke very highly of her. In consequence of her uncertain health in India she was not able to take any very active part in public matters, but strong hopes were entertained of her doing much good in future. But the fates decreed otherwise, and she was cut off in the midst of youth and happiness. Gradually cholera has made its unwelcome appearance in Government House. Whatever causes the responsible may assign to the state of affairs, we must admit that the situation causes anxiety. The weather is uncertain. Instead of the usual severe cold, we have the March, hot weather. Earthquakes and other signs show that there is something wrong. The rate of mortality should not be accepted unchallenged.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* has the following :—The *Bulbul* that lent charm to Sir James Fergusson's house has flown away. His *Vazeer* has passed away from this world on angels' wings. Lady Fergusson was the principal support of the Governor. She was the ornament of Bombay society. Her goodness was well-known. Her death is not only a loss to Sir James but to the European as well as the native communities. In the native circle yesterday not a word was uttered that was not in praise of the lady. It proved "do good, and it shall not be forgotten."

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILLE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

THIS was an appeal made by Luximon Valad Bala, and Bala Valad Trimbak, from the decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Joint Sessions Judge of Nassik, who convicted the prisoners of the murder of an old woman named Gunga, of Pundaji, and sentenced them to death.

Mr. Branson appeared for the first prisoner ; and Mr. Chhanga, with Mr. Shivashankar Govindram, defended the second prisoner.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these, on the morning of the 16th November the deceased woman Gunga was found by her nephew, Bala, the prosecutor in the case, lying dead in her bed, under circumstances which pointed strongly to the supposition that she had met with her death by violent means. Her gold ornaments had been removed from her arms ; there were two or three wounds and scrarthes on her person, and fragments of glass bangles were found lying in her bed. The doors of the house from the street where the woman was living were all open. Inquiries were at once instituted by the police, and Luximon, a son of the prosecutor Bala, and the grand nephew of the deceased, was immediately arrested. His house was searched, and a gold bangle belonging to the deceased was found there. The house of the second prisoner was also searched, and certain property, which was admitted to have belonged to the deceased was discovered. The evidence appeared insufficient to the court for the conviction of the third accused Sungaram, who was accordingly discharged. With regard to the other prisoners, apart from their own confessions, the evidence was mostly of a circumstantial character. The first accused, Luximon, stated that he was present when the deceased was murdered, though he did not actually assist in the crime. He had been solicited for a fortnight or a month before to join in the plot of murdering the woman for the sake of her ornaments, but had declined to do so. He was aroused from his sleep on the night in question by hearing accused Nos. 2 and 3 quarrelling, and on entering the room, he found the second prisoner with his hand on the woman's throat, and No. 3 holding her legs. The accused No. 2 then proceeded to remove her ornaments from her arms, after which he gave him, Luximon, the gold *patli* which he secreted under the tiles. The second prisoner Bala stated that he was in the company of the first and third prisoners on the night in question, and that he remained outside while they went up into the third division. This statement was contradicted by the evidence of the deceased ; that on hearing the cries of the old woman he went up, and saw Luximon sitting on her chest. She was then breathing hard and moaning. Bala then went downstairs, where the other prisoners joined him with the ornaments in their hands. Bala, who is a *sonar* by profession, further stated that he melted the gold at the request of the other prisoners. He admitted that the gold found in his house was that produced by melting the bracelets ; that he himself concealed it, and produced it when his house was searched by the police officers on the following morning.

The case came on for trial before Mr. W. H. Crowe, Joint Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in delivering judgment, stated that it was impossible to avoid the conclusion, on a consideration of the facts admitted by both the prisoners, that each of them was *particeps criminis*, that each aided and abetted the other in the murder, and was present, when the offence was actually committed. They were both present at the scene of the crime, and were caught red-handed, as it were, the ornaments having been found only two or three hours after the murder in the houses of the prisoners. Agreeing with the assessors, the sessions judge found both prisoners guilty of murder, and sentenced them, subject to the confirmation of the High Court, to death.

Against the above decision an appeal was made by the second prisoner on the following grounds :—that there was no evidence to fix the guilt on the second prisoner, except the statement of Luximon ; that the Joint Sessions Judge was wrong in regarding that statement as sufficient evidence against him ; that the statements made by him should not be regarded as confessions or admitted in evidence ; and the property of the deceased which was found in his house was not sufficiently identified. Another appeal was also made on behalf of the prisoner Luximon from the decision of Mr. Crowe.

After hearing arguments, Mr. Melville in delivering judgment said that the statements of the prisoners, and the fact that the murdered woman's property was found in their house, were sufficient for the court to uphold the conviction. The offence was of an atrocious character, and both the conviction and sentenced were, therefore, confirmed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 11

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship :—

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Pragjee Purshotum, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the last court day, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the name of Pragjee Purshotum should not be inserted in the schedule as a creditor in place of Perozbai, who had sold her claim upon the estate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the insolvent, who had made a long affidavit.

The affidavit, in which allegations of fraud had been made against the applicant, not having been served upon him in time, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE FRAMJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent who is employed in the Comptoir l'Escompte de Paris, asked for a month's further time to amend the schedule, as during the Christmas vacation the office of the Clerk was open only for a short time each day.

Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that it was made merely for the purpose of staving off the evil day.

Mr. Dhairyavan said another reason for asking for a month's adjournment was that the principal witness for the insolvent, who had been duly subpœnaed, was now in Cambay.

Mr. Budroodin said he had six or seven witnesses present in court.

The matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE JOVANI MANOLESCU.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, who lately carried on a hair-cutting saloon in Medows-street, applied for leave to withdraw the petition, as the bulk of the creditors had agreed to a deed of composition, and the rest were being settled with. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 9,700. A rule *nisi* was granted.

RE ANPOORNABAI.

On Mr. Mankar's application on behalf of the insolvent, an extension of the interim order was granted for three months.

RE CULLIANJEE ABHEYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvents, said he applied on the last court day for leave to amend the title of the schedule, when his Lordship directed the filing of an affidavit. The insolvent had now done so. If the present application was not granted, the result would be that the attaching creditor at Admiralty House would have the whole of the property. Leave was granted to amend the title of the schedule : the petition being re-advertised.

RE EDWIN RONALDSON.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, who had lately put up as a fashionable resident at the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, asked that the case be heard at 3 o'clock to-day, as the insolvent's affidavit had not yet been sworn.

Mr. Bergman Atkinson instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the proprietors of the hotel, opposed the application on the ground that the affidavit had been furnished to his clients only yesterday, and that they had no time to reply to it. It extended over some twenty-five folios, and in the first part of it the insolvent had chosen to make a gross attack upon the learned Sergeant personally.

Mr. Mankar.—I am very sorry for it.

A week's adjournment being asked for, Mr. Sergeant Atkinson enquired where the affidavit in reply should be served, as the insolvent was keeping out of the way of the Deputy Sheriff, who had a warrant in his arrest.

Mr. Mankar said he would, after enquiry, communicate to the opposing creditors' solicitors where the affidavit should be sent.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson.—Where does he reside ?

Mr. Mankar.—I cannot tell you, as there is a warrant out against him. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson.—If he is an honest man, why does he not tell where his residence is ? (A laugh.)

The Commissioner.—There is a warrant of arrest out, and he is trying to elude arrest, Sergeant.

It was arranged that the insolvent should send for a copy of the affidavit in reply to the office of the solicitors for the opposing creditors, and the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE MUNCHERJEE COOVERJEE ITCHAPORIA.

The insolvent, who appeared in person and was not opposed, was granted his discharge.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.
Mr. A. R. Eddy. Dr. and Mrs. Western.
A lady.

FOR LONDON.
Mr. Elmore. Mrs. M. P. Keating and child.
Mr. James Palmer.

FOR VENICE.
Mr. R. Tyndall. Mr. R. S. Goldschmidt.
Mr. C. Simon.

FOR SUEZ.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Canneros. Dr. V. B. Hubbard.

FOR ADEN.
Capt. G. C. Bayley. Mr. Jas. S. Williams.
FOR TRIESTE—Mr. W. S. Patterson.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on the 19th January :—

FOR BRINDISI.
Mr. G. W. Llewhellin. Mrs. Lillie.
Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett. Mr. G. E. Smith.
Mr. Geo. Yule. Mr. Jas. Duffus.
Mr. W. B. Gurdon.

FOR LONDON.
Mrs. Allan F. Turner, two children and European nurse. Miss Cumming.
Mrs. Cotton.
Mr. F. Mitchell and four children.
Mr. Nathan Phillips.
FOR SUEZ.—Lieut.-Col. H. Stracey.

By the s. s. Verona, Captain E. Ashdown, sailing on the 26th January :—

FOR LONDON—Mr. H. W. Reynolds.
FOR BRINDISI—Col. G. W. McQueen.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JANUARY, 11.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Third Judge.)

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACT.

MESSRS. MANECKCHAND KUPOORCHAND VS. THUCKER JEWRAJ MUCKONDASS.

MR. CRAIGIE, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, the firm of Maneckchand Kupoorchand and Mr. Hormusjie Dadabhoy, pleader, conducted the defence for Thucker Jewraj Mucondass.

This was an action to recover Rs. 499, being the baiance of an adjusted account.

Mr. Hormusjee contended that the sum sued upon was the balance of several wagering contracts entered into by the defendants with the plaintiffs, and in regard to which the court had submitted the accounts to Mr. Baquoji Danath as Commissioner for examination, the books appearing to be very complicated. The Commissioner remarked in his report to the court that the plaintiffs had paid the sum on behalf of the defendant and, at his request, to the other speculators, they (the plaintiffs) being guarantors for the payment of loss or receipt of gain on the transactions on the defendants behalf ; and that the sum should, therefore, be decreed to them, unless they were barred by legal enactments.

The court held that the dealings were wagering transactions, and entered a verdict in favour of the defendants with costs.

BENGAL.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—It is said that a gradual reduction in the pay of drivers and guards on the East Indian Railway is to be brought about. It is always a false economy to begin retrenchments with the small salaries

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PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.

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This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.

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For Sale, Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun-Powder, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.

Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins		In cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8 per dozbl.
Do.	F	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 41-0 do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	„ 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 21-0 do.
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HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
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Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ditto. and wind indicator ..	180
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. ; by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand 16th BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdons Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Saaridine, Forte. TREBLE :—Flute, Clarionette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Porte. The whole or the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .. .. Net Cash	800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ..	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ..	300
In Oak Case, Stops, C to C with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ..	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto	500

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height, 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators.. Price	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell .. .. Price Rs.	300
Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II.. .. .. Price	650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

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BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of both the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must compulsorily deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

Although the claim to "The Bull-Dog Brand" is thus divided, the much-used titles of "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" apply exclusively to the Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Read Brothers, and an injunction in their favour has accordingly been pronounced by the Lords Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

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LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.	GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.	GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.	GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs 75.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.	GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.	GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.	GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,350.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.	GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.	

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

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ZOEDONE My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."—
NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.
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JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
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For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and feels from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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